LOUISVILLEDURNAI PREMICE, HENDERSON SORNE. JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING, GRAD TREET. BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS-Tuesday, May 5. Laura McClure, drunk and disorderly con duct. Bail in \$100 for two months.

S. Boyle, stealing nine horses from Jacob Her. Bail in \$600 to answer the charge. Mary Sheridan, drunk and disorderly con duct. Bail in \$100 for three months. Elizabeth Shaw, drunk and disorderly con-

duct. Bail in \$100 for two months. Thomas Kintzlow, charged with shooting his wife Rosa. Continued until Thursday. Martin Haynes, charged with vagrancy

Three or four peace-warrants were called up, but continued on account of the large docket which will be called to-day.

FEMALE SOLDIERS OF THE MAMMAL DIVISION. The New Yorkers are rather ahead of the West. We have done our part in recording the soldierly deeds and bearing (we use the word in its masculine tendency) of the Western female volunteers, but we knock under to one of the New York regiments, from the city of Gotham. The regiment belongs to the left wing of Hooker's army, and a few days ago a corporal in that regiment gave birth to a fine boy. She has been in the military service two years, and even her messmates did not suspect her sex. She was sent, after performing this extra duty of a corporal, to a hospital. Does the Government intend to making lying-in hospitals an army institution? Does the Corporal draw extra pay for training the young conscript? Suppose this baby should, during a battle, want its breakfast, what is to be done? Will any new meaning, in view of such matters as this, be attached to the military phrase, a Corporal's squad, or will there be any impropriety in occasionally spelling it a Corporal's squall? We hope that the revision board for the Army Regulations will attend to these "crying evils."

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE .- We learn from the Evansville Journal that on the night of the 24th ult. a band of outlaws, armed and disguised, went to the house of an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Union county, Ky., named Cowan, surrounded the house so that none could escape, dragged the old man from his bed and carried him off into the woods, ome two miles from the house. Here they stripped him and pinioned him to the ground, and with hickory wither proceeded to lacerate him until his body was one mass of wounds and blood. They then turned him on his back and struck him across the abdomen, causing him serious injury. After having thus gratified their devilish malignity they left him helpless and alone in the woods. The crime of this old man was that he adhered to his Government, and was suspected of having given information to the Union soldiers in relation to the movements of the guerillas. The incarnate fiends who perpetrated this savage outrage are supposed to have been composed of citizens and guerillas. The facts have been properly presented to Gen. Boyle by Col. Foster, and every effort will be made to discover the villains and bring them to condign pun-A DANGEROUS ARTICLE .- Fire and water are

good servants but bad masters, and the Philadelphia Inquirer says petroleum may be set down in the same category. It is a valuable product, and is adding largely to the wealth of the State of Pennsylvania as a new article of merchandise. But we must be careful that it does not become a dangerous master, and unless our eitizens are on their guard that will certainly be the case. It takes fire at a very low temperature, and the fire, once started, is almost inextinguishable by water. Under the intense heat generated by its combustion, the vessels in which it is contained either burst or are consumed, and the liquid flame spreads in all directions, carrying destruction with it as it flows along. We have seen it on fire, and have seen the burning ship which contained it submerged, and notwithstanding that, the flames continued to burst up through the water for hours and hours after any other fire would have been utterly washed out. We have seen it literally "set the river on fire."

All this has demonstrated that the utmost circumspection should be used in providing for the storage of petroleum. It should never be permitted to enter a city in large quantities, and when stored in the neighborhood of a city it should always be at so great a distance from the suburbs that it cannot, by any possibility, flow into the city, or on to any other property, in case the containing casks are sibility, flow into the city, or on to any other bursted by fire or any other accident. It is not enough to say that the stores shall be kept apart from all other building, for unless care is taken to prevent it from flowing along the roads or the streets, when it once escapes from the storehouses, it may set fire to property a

AN HONEST SOLDIER .- John Mohr, company E, 5th Kentucky Infantry, now at Barracks No. 1, on light duty, has set an example to the men in the employ of Uncle Sam which many of them would do well to emulate. On the last pay-day, John received \$1^4 more than was due to him, notwithstanding the paymen was correct according to his descriptive and muster rolls. He insisted that he had been overpaid, but failed to convince the paymaster, until he brought proof that a payment made two months previous had not been entered against him. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that his statement was correct and the paymaster awarded him \$5 for his honesty. The case of this poor soldier should cause the blush of shame to suffuse the cheeks Tamartines; of all who have in any manner defrauded the Government. He had every opportunity to Bereges; pocket the money, and it would never have been discovered, but his heart was too large to be guilty of such a crime. John is highly de- Organdies; serving of promotion for his honesty. Aside from this virtue, he is said to be an excellent soldier and has seen hard service.

Two important decisions of a military and political character have been made by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. First, that a deserter from the American army is a felon at common law, and if he be shot by the guard of a provost marshal while attempting to escape, such shooting is justifiable. Second. n the case of the seizure of the Jeffersonia newspaper, on an elaborate argument by Wm. B. Read against, and John C. Knox for the constitutionality of the indemnity bill of the 3d March, 1863, it was decided by the Hon. Wm. Strong, of the Supreme Bench, that that act was valid and constitutional.

The growers of tobacco and persons interested in the development of the tobacco interest resident in Green county, Ohio, have formed an association for the purpose of consultation and improvement in its culture and securing an effective home market for its sale. This is an important movement and will no doubt be initiated in many other localities. We hope to see the Green County Association represented at our State Agricultural Society's Premium Exhibition on the 27th instant in

FIVE PERSONS DROWNED .- Five persons, Mrs. Maria F. Rogers, Mrs. Mary Jane Rowe, her

Brigadier General S. S. Fry, of the TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. my of Middle Tennessee, is in Cincinnati at esent, consulting with General Burnside in erence to the new volunteer regiments to e raised in this State. It is proposed to raise Later News from Fredericksburg! wenty regiments in Kentucky for not less han sixteen months, and efforts will be made enlist them for the war.

De It is said that the Government makes noney by coining nickel cents, now that the lemand is so great. These coins are really worth only thirty-five cents the hundred. There are now three times as many in the hands of the public as are really needed, and resently speculators and horders will bring n a crash.

The value of the real and persona operty of the seven States in which taxes ould be collected by the rebels was \$3,091, 00,000. They propose to raise four hundre illions the present year by taxation, though early all the property is unproductive. A his rate everything of value will be eaten up n about seven years.

Dr. James H. Peyton, Surgeon of the 1th Kentucky cavalry, has announced himelf as a candidate for the Legislature in Franklin county. He is a loyal man, an estimable gentleman, and every way worthy to neceed Mr. Anderson, the late representative should the latter decline a renomination.

New Music.-We have received from D. P. 'aulds & Co., "A Mother's Prayer," composed by Otto Sutro, a very plaintive air with soul raught words. Also, a collection of songs, lesigned for gatherings of loyal people, under the title of "The Bugle Call," edited by Geo. F. Root.

The New York papers are discussing whether it was Adi. Gen. Thomas or Genera Sherman, who, in 1861, said it would take a least 200,000 men to protect Kentucky agains the rebellion. It was General Sherman, and events have shown that he was incorrect, only in underestimating the force requisite for the

A man named Childress was killed a few days since and thrown in the Cumberland river by some negroes whom he had induced to ferry him across the river when he wanted to carry them down South. He was a notori ous rebel of Sumner county, and a staff officer of the guerilla chieftain John Morgan. Dan Fitzpatrick was arrested last even-

ing for shouting for Jeff Davis, and confined Barracks No. 1. He expressed the most disloyal sentiments this morning. Daniel is in the lion's den, but he does not seem to com-The telegraph informed us a few days

saddle." We apprehend that the despatch was intended to read "hind-quarters." The Buell Court of Inquiry will have entirely completed its labors by Wednesday

ince that "Hooker's heardquarters are in the

THE SECEDERS ON SECESSION .- The rebe senate has passed a bill for organizing a Supreme Court which recognizes the judiciary o the respective States as the ultimate resort for all actions within their limits, except those which relate to the general agency in its connection with foreign Governments. This is

one application of the doctrine of secession But it seems there was a great want of unanimity in adopting it, and the action of the House is still uncertain. A Richmond correspondent of a Chattanooga paper says of the discussion in the Senate: made during the debate, but they have no been published—tearcely glanced at by the

very remarkable conceptions of the nature of the governmental structure of these State were delivered. Among them, this one by a distinguished Senator: No State had a right to secede, and, if one seceded hereafter, he was in favor of forcing her back with the bayonet, or words to that effect. Truly a notable sentence. On the ears of the weather beaten and war-worn soldiers who dropped into the lobby, on their return to camps, it must have sounded with a perplexing dissonance; since they had thought proper at one time to stake their fortunes, nay their lives, on an abstract principle, the preservation of which they innocently believed was worth the venture.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

No. 323 Fourth st.,

Between Market and Jefferson.

Mozambiques, plain; Mozambiqeus, check & stripe; Challies;

Lustres, Plain and plaid;

Silks, black and colored.

These articles we are offering from 30 to 40 pe ent cheaper than they have been bought before

We also call the attention of WHOLESALE BUY URS to our stock of DRY GOODS, and wish for ther

ives: Margaret Moore, about 33 years of age, black colonighe 125 pounds

weighs 125 pounds.

Anna, about 12 years of age, mulatto.

Nornh, about 8 years of age, brown color.

Ridley, about 8 years of age, brown color.

Ridley, about 8 years of age, brown color.

Caroline, about 2 years of age, black color.

Henry, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, sighs 135 pounds, dark copper color.

Steve, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, sighs 150 pounds, copper color, smooth skin, no ard.

Saily, about 13 beard.

Baily, about 13 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs 130 pounds, black color.

Gibb Alexander, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 3½ inches high, weighs 120 pounds, black color.

The above-described slaves will be sold as runaways. The purchaser will be required to give bond with security, the bond to have the force and effect of a resident bond.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO

G. L. GRAYSER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Three Days' Sharp Fighting! Rebel Attack 40,000 Strong! Schurz's Division Retreats! Hooker Retrieves the Loss!

Svening Dispatches

Massed Batteries Deal Destruction Sacrifice of Five Rebel Divisions! Decisive Battles Anticipated!

Union Position Deemed Impregnable! Our Troops Cool and Confident! Gen. Berry Killed at the Head of His Men!

Rebel Gen. Hill Reported Killed! Gen. Hooker's Headquarters Burned! Still Later from Fredericksburg! Rebel Works Gallantly Carried!

The Stars and Stripes Float over the Rebel Stronghold!

The Enemy Repulsed at all Points with Great Slaughter!

NEW YORK, May 5. The Times and Herald contain long and in teresting accounts of the proceedings of Hooker's army. The Times' correspondent states that after three days' skirmsbing on both sides the rebels on Saturday, P. M., attacked our right flank. Jackson with his whole corps of right flank. Jackson with his whole corps of 40,000 men throwing himself impetuously on Howard's 11th corps. But the movement was only partially successful, and reinforcements being promptly sent by Hooker, the rebels were handsomely checked. Howard's corps consisted of Schurz's, Steinwehr's, and Dixen's divisions. The Times' correspondent states that this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks, and rushed panic-stricken towards Headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned and the right was thus completely turned, and the rebels in a fair way of doubling us up.

Hooker was immediately in the saddle and turning to the commander of his own old corps, "Berry," shouted the General, "throw your men into the breach, receive the enemy your payoners, don't fire a shot; they can't your bayonets; don't fire a shot; they can' on your bayonets; don't hee a snot; they can to see you." They rushed gloriously at double quick to the rescue, pressing forward a horrid array of glittering steel. The enemy were checked, and retired to the breastworks just

abandoned by Howard.

Batteries were immediately massed on the crest of a hill, pouring in a terrific fire until far into the night. General Pleasanton also checked a flying battery of a dozen pieces and drew up his little brigade with drawn sabres to protect the guns. He had them doubleshotted with cannister, and swept the enemy's position murderously.

In this charge of the rebels they took from the cowardly Dutchmen, as the Times' corres-

pondent styles them, twelve pieces of cannon The Germans fled past Hooker's headquarter in a panic, many members of the staff with pistols and sabres vainly endeavoring to stay their flight. Sykes' regulars are picking them up. The artillery combat continued fiercely ll midnight.
Hooker and staff were all the time under

Another correspondent dating on Sunday evening, says it was reported from Howard's front that the rebels had been engaged all of Friday night in cutting a road past his right, ut not much attention was paid to the fact. On the afternoon of Saturday it was reported by pickets on the right of Slocum's from orce, was sent to reconnoitre, when the advance fell in with the rear of Jackson's army. Sickles immediately pushed on to checkmate Jackson, and soon captured the entire 23d Georgia regiment, 400 men, including offi-

This movement of Sickles cut Jackson's force in two, and General Williams commenced a flank movement on the enemy's right with good prospects of success. It was supposed that Howard's corps, for-merly Sigel's, would successfully resist Jackson's movement, but the first division assailed, son's movement, but the first division assailed, Carl Schurz's, almost instantly gave way, thousands throwing down their guns and streaming towards headquarters.

Gen. Devin's division, by the demoralization

of others, was unable to stand against the rebels, and Devin was a second time wounded in the foot while endeavoring to rally his men. Howard with all his daring and resolution could not stem the tide, and the brigades of Cols. Bush, Beck, and McLean remained fighting as long as possible retring in good selections. Cols. Bush, Beck, and McLean remained fighting as long as possible, retiring in good order.
Of course this disaster compelled the recall of Sickles, who had been vigorously at work.
Gen. Williams' division returned to find a portion of his works occupied by the enemy.
Sickles could not communicate with his army by the route he came, and Hooker ordered with the content of the con dered a night attack to restore communication Ward's brigade, aided by Best's battery, mad the attack at eleven o'clock at night, which was entirely successful, and in a charge made by the brigade a portion of the artillery lost by Howard was gallantly retaken. The ene-my were driven back nearly a mile that night. On Saturday night our men slept on their

On Sunday, at 5 in the morning, the rebels could be plainly seen on the plank road, about a mile and a half from Hooker's headquarters t Chancellor. House, which house had been penetrated the evening previous by a shell. Our line of battle was immediately formed, and in half an hour our advance became engaged. Soon after, battalion after battalion became engaged, the enemy advancing his determined to crush ours. Sickles and Slocum's brave men, however, held them in check, inflicting dreadful slaughter upon them. French's division was sent in our right flank and soon crushed that portion of the enemy's line, and at 8 o'clock French sent his compliments to Gen. Hooker, stating that he had charged the rebels and was driving them before him.

hem before him.

Five whole rebel divisions were thrown up-

on Sickles, but he and his gallant soldiers held the traitors in check, taking during the day an aggregate of 2,000 prisoners. The fight was a desperate hand-to-hand con-flict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Officers say that dead and wounded rebels cov-ered the ground in heaps. The rebels literally throwing themselves upon the muzzles of ou guns. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinc charges, and captured seven stands of rebecolors. The 7th New York alone captured fou stands of colors and 500 prisoners. Part of Couch's 2d corps was present, Hancock gal-antly going to the relief of the hard pressed

The engagement lasted from 5.30 to 8.45 A. M., when, being out of ammunition, our forces held their position for an hour at the oint of the bayonet. Upon being resupplied they fell back in good order to Chancellor house, where the contest was again maintained with results and the contest was again maintained. with great havoc to the enemy, and considera-ble loss to ourselves. The vicinity of Chan-cellor house is now the theatre of the fight, and Hooker maintained his headquarters there till 10 o'clock, when it was burned by rebel shell. Meantime Hooker established a new line of forces withdrawn to that front, and at 11.30 the musketry firing ceased.

The engagement lasted six hours and was he most terrific of the war. Our artillery liter-lly slaugatered the enemy. Many of our ally slaughtered the enemy. Many of our batteries lost heavily, but the guns were all saved. The enemy is now no longer in our rear, but directly in our front, between us and our forces in Fredericksburg. We occupy a fortified position. The enemy gained some ground, but at the sacrifice of five of his seven

On Sunday afternoon the rebels made sevral attempts to force our lines. Several on is batteries and regiments being actually destroyed in attempts to carry the apex of our position near Chancellor House, where a large quantity of our artillery is massed. Our present position is impregnable.

Gen. Lee ordered that our lines must be

roken at all hazards, but the rebels will only estroy themselves by their attacks. Maria F. Rogers, Mrs. Mary Jane Rowe, her sister, and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near gare perfectly cool and condident. The rebel den. Hill is reported killed. Gen. Berry was killed while leading his brave men. May a few performs, who were in the boat, were other persons, who were in the boat, were record.

Many Jane Rowe, her sister, and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Rowe, her sister, and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Rowe, her sister, and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Rowe, her sister, and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Rowe, her sister, and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Rowe, her sister, and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Rowe, her sister, and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Rowe, her sister, and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat near Rowe, her sistery three events and held and fifty-free transmission of the company to the persons, who were in the boat, were rescued.

Manufacture and belief to the post south of the company three and belief to the post south of the company three and three children of Mrs. Rogers, were dealed and fifty-free transmission of the company three drowned by the upsetting of the street with the little of the post south of the company three drowned by the sistery three sisters, and three children of the post south of the

storm, capturing the 16th and 18th Mississippi regiments and one company of the New Or-leans Washington artillery of eight guns, and over a thousand prisoners. Gen. Gibbon planted the stars and stripes

Sedgwick afterwards drove the rebels back and at 6 P. M. on Sunday had advanced to the Chancellorville, on the plankroad. There he had a severe fight with Earl's rebel division, reinforced by Lee, but repulsed them, taking a ecidedly with us.

The Herald says our loss in storming th

The World's correspondent says the battle ras resumed on Monday, and was a most desicks at all points, but were repulsed with orrific slaughter.
Our forces have destroyed the bridges in the ear of the rebels, across the Mattaposa, thus ompletely cutting off all retreat to Richmond

Gen. Sickles is reported killed, but it is not SAN FRANCISCO, May 4. The rush of miners to the Washoe mines till continues.

The sheep-shearing season in this State has early passed. The clip is great and an imrovement over previous years both in quanti-

> The merchants there expected immense emi-gration from California this spring, but have been disappointed, the new mines of Nevada, Colorado, and Western Mexico having attractemigrants from Oregon.

> CINCINNATI, May 5. Vallandigham was arrested at his residence in Dayton between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning by a detachment of United States soldier ing by a detachment of United States soldiers from this city. The soldiers were obliged to batter down two or three doors before they could reach his room. His friends had the fire bells rung and an attempt was made to rally a force for his rescue, but it could not be obtained in time. There is a good deal of talk on the streets in Dayton this morning, but not much excitement. Vallandigham was brought to this city.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 5. A fire this morning consumed Alexander's block, on Main street. The office of the Journal and Courier was entirely destroyed. Total loss about \$45,000. The Journal and Courier will be suspended a few days.

River 6 feet by the pier mark and station-River 6 feet by the part ary. Heavy rains to-day.

New York, May 5, M.

Running Races.

Spring Meeting Mound City Jockey Club
THE Managers of the Mound City Jockey Club
with pleasure announce that the arrangemen
has been perfected for the regular spring meeting
the owners of several fast stables having signified
their intention to be present and to cover the ages.

IFTH DAY-June 13th, 1863.—Loser's Purse, \$150;
entrance \$20, for beaten herses; mile heats; best
three in five. Free for horses unsuccessful in prethous races.

Thee or more to make a race, to be run in accordance with the rules of the Mound City Jockey Club. Entries to be made and closed on June 2d, 1863.

a17 dtd

HERMETICALLY SEALED GOODS. Put up for Shipment to ANY CLIMATE.

Each Can Warranted. STEAMED-FRESH, SPICED, AND PICKLED OYSTERS.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS BARTLETT'S LEMON BISCUIT. stantly on hand a variety of Goods adapted FIRST CLASS CROCERS.

Mustard, Pressed Hops, Pulverized Herbs, Cocoa, Chocolate, Tapioca, Sago, Hominy, Samp, &c., In lots to suit Shippers and De BOGLE & DYER, april7 d6m* 83 Barclay street, New York.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES JUST RECEIVED.

FIELD AND LINE SWORDS, M. S. SWORDS.

CAVALRY SABRES.

A beautiful selection of

The blades of the finest importations

Gold Embroidered Shoulder-Straps, Hat and Cap Ornaments, Gold and Silver Navy Lace,

Spurs, Military Buttons, &c. Fringes, Gimps, Cords and Tassels. LADIES

DBBSS, CLOAK, AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS. NETS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c. MAD. D. RUHL No. 327 Fourth st..

Next door to Mozart Hall, LOUISVILLE, KY

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS—A good assortment of Green and Black Teas in store and for sale by L. EISENMAN,

GEO. W. SMALL. New Goods! New Goods! **Burussels Carpets:**

Three-ply Carpets; Two-ply Carpets; Hemp Carpets; Linen Sheeting, 6-4, 8-4, 11-4, & 12-4; Towels, Napkins, and Doilies;

These Goods are all new, and will be sold at the lowt market price for CASH ONLY
327 Main street, between Third and Fourth
m4 2 doors west of the Bank of Louisville.

In store and for sale by

I ICORICE—40 cases J. C. & Co. and F. M. brands in store and for sale by M. RAWSÓN & CO., 214 Main st. MANILLA ROPE.-

TEAS.—

100 % chests Oolong Tea;
75 % chests G. P. Tea;
18 % chests Imperial Tea;
18 % chests Imperial Tea;
175 matted boxes G. P. Tea; in store and for sale by

[my4]

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[my4] WHEAT-2,000 bushels choice White and Red Wheat for sale by WERHOEFF BROS., 140 Fourth st. OUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAB, by Pollard & DeWitt, Editors of the Richmond Examiner and Enquiger. Published at Richmond, Va. As a Southern picture of the war it should be read by every one

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. THE AFFAIR AT MCMINNVILLE.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., May 1, 1863. I have just returned with the expedition nt out on the 20th ult., under Gen. Reynolds, operate against McMinnville, and to scour ountry between that place and Lebanon he work which it was the object of the ex-dition to accomplish was completed in a orough and satisfactory manner. Before tybreak on the morning of the 20th ult. the vision of Gen. Reynolds, ever prompt in eparation and vigorous in execution, took the line of march in the direction of Woodary. During the forenoon of the same day a mounted infantry brigade of Col. Wilder, gether with Gen. Wagner's brigade from the Brannan's division, fifteen hundred cavery under one of our most brilliant cavalry. ry under one of our most brilliant cavalry-en, Col. Minty, and one hundred picked en from the 2d Kentucky Cavalry, under the adership of Capt. Wickliffe, followed and me up with the infantry at Readyville, here the whole force encamped for the night. Your correspondent, much to his gratifica-on and bodily comfort, enjoyed, at the invi-tion of Capt. Rockingham and Lieut. Mc-raw, two estimable gentlemen, whose hospi-lity and bravery, often tested and as often ablished, are in keeping with the character the State they hail from, a sumptuous meal nd refreshing rest in the camp of the 6th entucky. The plan of the expedition was pere made known to the several commanders and each entrusted with the work they were verally expected to perform. To the detach apt. Wickliffe, was assigned a duty which, ough a hazardous and arduous task, could ave been accomplished, and, if satisfactorily xecuted, would have rendered those engaged mous in history. I regret to say that some fortunate circumstance deterred the com-iny, and the important service set apart for failed of performance. I doubt not that be-

fore many days some enterprising and daring commander, followed by men of unswerving ortitude, will yet accomplish the work, and sence I refrain from making public the design. At 2 o'clock in the merning, Col. Wilder, in ommand of the whole mounted force, and a nost enterprising and daring officer, led off in he direction of Woodbury, followed at 4 o'clock by the entire force of infantry under Gen. Reynolds. At Woodbury the mounted forces under Col. Wilder, composed of the rces under Col. Wilder, composed of the Sth Illinois, 17th, 72d, and 75th Indiana regi ents of infantry, 1,500 cavalry under Col. inty, and detachments from the 7th Pennsylania and 2d Kentucky cavalry, supported by apt. Lilley's 18th Indiana battery of six apt. Lilley's 18th Indiana battery of six iffed Parrotts and four mountain howitzers, effiling to the right, moved off on the Jacksoro and Woodbury road, leading to the rail-oad between Tullahoma and McMinnville. The infantry, under Gen. Reynolds, consisting Col. Hall's, Col. Starkweather's, and Ger

agner's brigades, supported respectively by e 19th Indiana battery, under Capt. Harris e of the most accurate and efficient gunner n the service, Capt. Bush's 4th Indiana batery, and the 10th Indiana, commanded by capt. Cox, pushed forward on the pike as rapilly as possible toward McMinnville.

Leaving Woodbury, the road winds up a long

nain of declivitous mountains, and the ascent the army, retarded by the slow move ents of the train of heavily ladened wagons as slow and tedious. As we leisurely climble the mountain the scouts discovered in the oods covering the side of the mountain op site and about two miles distant a body o valry, supposed to be the enemy's, quietly

ratching our movements.

Field glasses were called into requisition, and on inspection the force proved to be some if Wilder's men who had halted on the mountain's side enchanted by the splendor of the index. play. There were no trees lining the roa obstruct the view; no abrupt curves nor vines to make gaps in that glittering column bayonets. From crest to base and as far ck in the valley as we could see the line of arch was unbroken. It was a grand and appropriate page ant. This continuous chain o iments toiling slowly up the mountain side ardent sun, and elegant banners floatin oudly above the bayonets that seemed a poort them was enough to excite the adm aching the crest of the mountain and look-in the direction taken by the forces Colonel Wilder the smoke of a burn-

the hill-side. It was a detachment sent testroy the property of a notorious guerilla was a clear, calm morning, and away off in he distance, thirteen miles away, Fort Tran-ient was plainly visible. At our feet lay a ich and fertile valley, scarcely one third of t now in cultivation, and watered by a beauiful stream of clear, crystal water from the nountains. The people through this region are in the condition of the incredulous and loubting old fellow who prayed: "Good Lord—Good Devil." One army hardly passes until another comes along, both demanding an expression of sentiment, and both eager and ready to plunder in case the answer is not satisfactory. The consequence is that the people have concluded, in imitation of the

the people have concluded, in imitation of the Pennsylvania Justice, after hearing the specious arguments of the counsel, that "both parties are right." It is impossible to determine, by questioning the citizens, who are really rebels in sympathy and who loyal. My own opinion is that a large proportion of the poorer classes are strongly. loyal. My own opinion is that a large proportion of the poorer classes are strongly in sympathy with the Union cause, and that a majority of those citizens who still cling to the hope of "Southern independence" are rapidly losing confidence in the ability of the South to continue the war, and would be glad to settle the difficulty, if an arrangement could be effected on almost any arrangement could be effected, on almost any pasis whatever. About ten miles this side of

cMinnville our advanced guard came upon se rebel pickets and exchanged shots, the atter retreating down the pike. From this point, for about four miles, our skirmishers irove the enemy's pickets, both parties keeping up a desultory fire until we came upon a rebel camp of 200 or 300 cavalry from Morgan's command. Their fires were still blazing and rations being prepared for cooking were cattered about the fires. The rebels now dis lives with watching our movements; the reater portion of their cavalry retreating pre ipitately toward McMinnville. Fearing tha the cavalry were but the advanced guard of a larger force lying in wait among the glades and thickets, a heavier force of skirmishers was thrown out, and, the column advancing a

alf mile, we took up a position at Glasscock's, locality that commands the country adjacent Col. Hall's brigade held the advance. The 9th Indiana battery took position in the road t the top of the eminence, while the infantry rmed lines of battle in the fields to the right

oyed on either flank, and the column await-inews from Col. Wilder. Following the Jacksboro road a short dis-ince, Col. Wilder despatched a competent arce of 500 men, under Col. Long, accomanied by the 2d Kentucky cavalry, to Morson's station, with orders to capture the train at from Tullahoma, destroy the train and ridges, and hurry forward to McMinville. ar forces came upon the rebel pickets, nearly of whom were captured. Those escaping oncealed themselves in the thickets lining he road on either side, and as the train came eaming along signalled to the engineer, who nmediately whistled down the brakes and in plain view of our forces in concealment along the road put back to Tullahoma. The game flown, Colonel Long began the work of demolition. A small squad was detailed to go down the road toward Manchester. burn the bridges and trestle work, blow up he culverts, and obstruct the road in ever possible shape. The work was performed according to directions and carried forward to within four miles of Manchester. The main force, moving toward McMinnville, came upon the train that had just left that place for Tulthe train that had just left that place for Tul-laboma, with quite a large number of soldiers and prominent officers belonging to Bragg's army. Apprised beforehand of the advance of the infantry toward McMinnville, and findg the wires cut, indicating the presence of ree in front as well as rear, the enginee and passengers abandoned the train and flee to the woods. Our cavalry destroyed the train, continued the destruction of bridges and pressed rapidly forward to the town Col. Wilder, with the other column, left the main road, and picking a difficult path throng the rugged barrens, by a circuitous detour steered clear of the rebel pickets thrown ou

noon, after a forced march of 32 miles, by a coup de main. dashed into the town at ful gallop, the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry holding The force in possession, numbering one hunand fifty-four, surrendered with but little resistance. Morgan, mounting a splendid unimal, noted in that section for fleetness, lashed up the road, and was closely followed

than yield to any d-d Yankee-a surrender f his sword.

During the night, through the negligence of the guards placed over the prisoners, Dickle Guards placed over the prisoners, Dickle Geann escaped. On discovering that he hauded their vigilance, they artfully gave ou a mysterious and unintelligible hints that Dick, poor fellow, had suffered a visitation of the prisoners.

Dick, poor fellow, had suffered a visitation of their wrath during the night, and that his body in atonement for the untimely haste in which his soul, with all its sins upon it, had been committed to the fires of Hades, had been put to cool in the mill-pond near by. Notwith standing numerous statements to the contrary from the conversation I held with the prison cost and with the soldiers who made his ers, and with the soldiers who made the c ture, I am satisfied that Dick McCann has yet finished his career on terra firma. Dur the afternoon of the day on which Colo Wilder entered McMinnville, he burned a considerable quantity of medical stores, see eral hogsheads of sugar, and a large amous of rice. He also burned the machine sho

car shop, round house, and other building used by the Railroad Company, and a splend ne had halted and formed lines of hattle base of what seemed the terminus of a rang of high mountains covered with green forest we could see where McMinnville lay. W had halted but a few minutes when huge col amns of black smoke curling above the burn ng buildings, and plainly visible against a lear blue horizon, told before the messenger

crear blue nonzon, told before the messenger arrived of Wilder's success.

In fact, we have almost begun to regar Wilder as either a favorite of Fortune or per fectly impregnable to disaster. Anything tha e undertakes is carried forward with ener preparation is made in advance to insure reparation is made in a variance to historieses. The laurels that he is reaping are on hose that our cavalry have neglected bluck, and unless our cavalrymen look well heir laurels, Wilder with his mounted infair y will earn a celebrity before which theirs w be forgotten. In justice to the cavalry, how-ever, I must say that for some time their op-portunities have been necessarily abridged by he scarcity of horses.

Colonel Wilder, collecting his forces and otifying General Reynolds of his advance, notifying General Reynolds of his advance, hurried forward to Smithville, a distance of thirty miles, to cut off the retreat of the forces of General Wheeler, supposed to be hemmed in between him and General Reynolds. The latter, leaving McMinnville to the right, followed a serpentine mud road through the flats in the direction of Beckwith, where he repected again to join Colonel Wilder.

The heavy storms and bad roads impede the progress of the infantry, and we encampe in the woods again, four miles from Beckwith Ouring the night a supply train, under convoy of the 101st Indiana, was taken to Beckwith or the use of the mounted infantry that had ravelled all day without provisions. In the norning Col. Wilder was again in pursuit of the retreating rebels. Gen. Crook, at Carthage, was advised of the position of affairs and expected to intercept the retreat by moving up to Alexandria. Unfortunately he moved a day too late, and the rebels, retreating by way f Lancaster across Caney River at Saddler ord, escaped to the Cumberland mountains Passing through Liberty, our forces fired torehouse belonging to a prominent sympa hizer with the rebellion, and the outhouse belonging to another who has lately joined the

We brought in about 100 refugee families, and about 100 contrabands. We also captured 100 splendid horses and mules, and 120 wagon pads of forage.

The report in camp is that Breckinridge and

ebel army, and destroyed also a large gris

MARSHAL'S SALES. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, St. No. -.

DISTRICT OF RENTUCEY,

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in to
District Court of the United States, within and i zerm, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then an there to interpose their claims, and to make their a egations in that behalf. H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D. Trachas E. Brashletts, U. S. Attorney. Dated May 5, A. D. 1863.

Dated May 5, A. D. 1863.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY:

WHEREAS, an Information has been filed in the
District Court of the United States, within and
for the District Of Kentucky, on the 24th day of April,
A. D. 1863, by Thomas E. Bramlette, Esq., Attorney
for the United States for the District of Kentucky,
who prosecutes herein, as well in behalf of the United
States as Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port of
Louisville, against 75 barrels Flour, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land,
in the District of Kentucky, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1863, as forfeited to the United States; that
said articles were shipped from the State of Kentucky
on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1863, to the State of
Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the
proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the
citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United
States and against the resultions of the Tensessee

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss. No. -.



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PAIN, R. SHIPMAN, | Editors. UNION STATE TICKET. FOR GOVERNOR, FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, RICHARD T. JACOB, of Oldham. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, JOHN M. HARLAN, of Franklin. FOR STATE TREASUREN, JAMES H. GARRARD, of Clay. FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, THOMAS S. PAGE, of Franklin. FOR REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE, JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.

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RICHARD KNOTT.
Joshua Tevis, Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS. ROBERT MALLORY,

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1863. We call attention to a note from Col-

onel John H. McHeury which we publish in another column. We receive the assurances of the gallant Colonel with great pleasure, though the communication to which he refers came to us from so respectable a source, and corresponded so fully with a communication touching the same matter in the Democrat, that we did not feel at liberty to discredit the material statements. We need not say that on receiving the Colonel's promised communication we will promptly lay it before our readers.

The accounts by telegraph of the great battle between the armies of Hooker and Lee on or near the southern bank of the Rappahannock will attract everybody's attention. It appears to have been a tremendous conflict. and is spoken of as the most terrible of the war, though others have been exceedingly

We must of course await further informa tion before we can know whether the Federal or rebel forces have gained the final victory in this fearful strife. Both parties, it appears, successively achieved important advantages, but, if pride and hope by the conservatives of all the the statement which seems to be the latest is true, the success, at the hour of its date, was very strongly on the Federal side. If it is true, as stated in a Falmouth despatch dated at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, that General Sedgwick carried the heights of Fredericks burg by storm, capturing eight pieces of artillery and over a thousand prisoners; that be advanced thence four and a half miles, and, Legislature of New York assert the selfsam after a severe fight with Earl's rebel division, repulsed them although the latter were York asserted. Says the Address put forth reinforced by Lee; that the rebels were cut off the other day by these exponents of the New | Tennessee, from all retreat to Richmond by the destruc- York Democracy: tion of bridges and hemmed in between Sedgwick and Hooker; and that, as stated by the New York World's correspondent, the bat-for their want of numbers. Thus two greating for their want of numbers of the Union have been through the second of the Union have been the desperation. rately contested, the rebels making a series a desolating civil war by the acts of desperat of almost superhuman attacks at all points and being repulsed with terrific slaughter -if all this or most of it is true, further and sectional passions, produced a collision we still more glorious news is no doubt in store involved all classes and all interests in for us. But we caution our readers not to be too sanguine. Perhaps the third page of today's Journal may tell the whole story.

A large portion of our army are represented as having fought like lions and tigers and achieved prodigies of desperate valor; but another and a very considerable portion are reported to have utterly disgraced themselvesto have run like sheep or hounds or hares All honor to the brave, all shame to the dastards. But we must not make up our minds hastily. Telegraphic reports, especially the first received after the occurrence of exciting events, are notoriously unreliable. We should not decide that any officers or soldiers are cowar till they are proved to be so, but every proved coward in the army deserves to be shot or

Whilst such thrilling news is coming from the Rappahannock, the busy and ominous notes of preparation are sounding upon our ears from Tennessee. Johnston's very large army has made important advances within the last few days, and, although we do not believe that he will venture to attack Rosecrans in the latter's position, we do not think that the two armies can for any length of time remain so close together as they now are without the shock of battle, for we know and have long known how fiercely impatient they both are for it. We pray that the rebels may be the assailing party, for we don't want them to have the immense advantage of their fortifications, Gen. Johnston is an able and even a York World dwell with exultation on this great military man, and such an army as he has, led by such a General as he is known to be, is beyond all question exceedingly formid able. We are confident that the thunder of conflict will be heard from the neighborhood of Murfreesboro within the next few days.

At the same time millions of eyes and ears are turned toward Vicksburg. According to all the statements lately received from that point and near it, matters there were rapidly tending to an issue. Gen. Grant, after getting below the city with his gunboats and transports, was about moving vigorously to attack the rebel fortifications in the rear, or at least to cut the rebel army off from the Jackson railroad, the only important medium of communication and supply left to it; and the rebels, who were very powerful in numbers, and whose preparations had been going on for months, and were still going on, were burning the State Convention, and the speeches of for the struggle. We have reason to know that the Federal officers declared themselves his admirable and able message at the opening strongly confident, whilst the rebel officers professed themselves literally certain of vic- York is not open to the imputation of having

Thus the conflicting fortunes of the Union and of the rebellion seem to be coming to a crisis in all directions. The aspect of events is about to undergo a vast change, but, whether for the better or the worse, mortal man knows not, and it would be idle to throw out conjectures where all so soon will be a certainty.

Our forces near Charleston give signs of preparation for another attack upon that port. The indications are that the next attack will be made by our land and naval forces in conjunction with each other. It doesn't seem to us however that the land forces can accom plish much in the case. Gen. Beauregard ha a great army for the defence of the city, a much greater one, according to all reports, than we have for attack, and the whole of his army or nearly the whole of it could be employed to withstand the Federal troops. Certainly not more than seven or eight thousand of hi men would be needed to manage his forts and batteries intended for resistance to our iron-clads; and the powerful fortifications erected by him for repelling any land attack are entirely separate from those. His force engaged in the late battle could direct their entire attention to our naval craft, whilst his main army of probably forty thousand men, entrenched within works that have been deemed impregnable, could direct their exclu-

sive effort of beating back our gallant soldiers We were by no means confident before of the success of our iron-clads at Charleston, and we are not confident of it now. No doubt they have been materially strengthened where the late horrible fire from three hundre vast guns showed defects to exist in their structure; but we are not prepared to believe that they can batter down and silence the Charleston forts and batteries. In their battle the other day they stood the infernal concentric fire half an hour, and very possibly in the next they may stand it an hour or even more, but we fear they will have to retire, such o them as can. But it would be a glorious result if they could stand as impregnable as a mountain of iron against the rebel artillery, until the rebel ammunition should be exhausted, and the rebel city left to their mercy.

If people here talk treason they will be sent across the lines. If they commit they will get the lines around their necks. \ "pork and 'lasses."

THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW YORK.—When the A patriotic and dist public last heard authoritatively from this understanding that a corps of engineers has great body of conservatives, the spokesman arrived in Louisville with the view of forming was Governor Seymour, who, in the masterly plans for the fortification of the city, and ap-Address he delivered at his inauguration, as preciating the importance of the matter, sends no American patriot can ever forget, said: us the subjoined notes as worthy of consid-There is but one way to save us from demor-dization, discord, and repudiation. Our Union The suggestions of our correspondent appear ust be restored, complete in all its parts. No to us both rational and weighty. We comtion must be disorganized, beyond the una-

orth.

they stand. At this moment the fortunes of country are influenced by the result of

pattles. Our armies in the field must be sup-

ported-all constitutional demands of ou

General Government must be promptly re-

rule of action which is used to put down an

rdinary insurrection is not applicable to a vide-spread armed resistance of great com-

unities. It is weakness and folly to shut our yes to this truth.

Under no circumstances can the division of the Union be conceded. We will put fortheyery exertion of power; we will use every

licy of conciliation; we will hold out every ducement to the people of the South to re

turn to their allegiance, consistent with hon or; we will guarantee them every right, ever consideration demanded by the Constitution

nd by that fraternal regard which must pre

rail in a common country; but we can never roluntarily consent to the breaking up of the Union of these States or the destruction of the

Thus in January last spoke the Democrac

f New York through Governor Seymour

And the language was hailed with joy and

The Democracy of New York have jus

spoken again, through the Democratic mem-

every patriot in the Union will rejoice to know

the position announced through Governor

Seymour is expressly and emphatically re-

views that the Democratic Governor of New

The secessionists who armed themselves against the Union were in like manner a minority at the South, who made up by violence

men to whom the people refused confidence

ordinary times of peace; but who, taking a vantage of their position, and appealing

conflict, and gave the conspirators and demagogues, at both extremes, position, power

We do not propose to discuss the question

furnished a rallying point and common ground of union to the loyal Democracy and conserva

The only legitimate object of the war is to btain a just and well-founded peace. Such a

eace can only be made secure by restorin he Union upon the basis of the Constitution

with the rights of every State strengthene

rovides the proper and practical means

gle persistingly against a dismemberment of the Union. We must cling to the Union anstand by the Constitution, and uphold the cause of law and order.

Address," says that brilliant advocate of con-

ention is that relating to the war. The senti-

ments presented by the New York Democracy

on this subject are so just, so patriotic, so

raised by a small knot of politicians in the

Democratic party itself, and so pertinent as an

answer to the calumnies cast on the party both

during the State canvass and since, that al-

though we print the whole Address elsewhere,

we cannot forego the satisfaction of presenting

the following paragraph in a more conspicuous

"This," the World continues, "differs in no

respect from the ground taken in the State

canvass last fall, as defined in the resolves of

Governor Seymour, and reiterated by him in

rimmed its sails, or changed by a hair's

readth the position of its rudder, in conse-

quence of the exciting occurrences of the last

nundred days, which have tried the seamanship

of so many political navigators, and we must

be permitted to add (begging everybody's

pardon!) the seaworthiness of a certain craft,

or raft, to which the party has been invited to

ransfer its crew and cargo. The Democratic

party of New York continue to navigate the

same stanch old ship, sailing by the same

compass, and steering in precisely the same

direction, as before the question had been

audibly raised whether the war should go on

It will not change its course until the obje

of the war is so far attained that the South i

willing to negotiate for peace on the basis of

eunion." We accept this assurance with eepfelt satisfaction. In the course here

York, to the appointed goal. Heaven grant

So it will. Evidently these Barkers, unlike

Morgan county Barkers will "do to tie to,"

and so will the other barkers, but the tying in

the case of the latter should in some case

enure to the benefit of the hemp-grower and

The rebel Congress, in secret session,

as authorized Jeff Davis to suspend the writ

whenever he pleases. Our rebel sympathizers

corpus. But can they swear that she will un-

der existing circumstances go into the rebel

confederacy after it? Wouldn't the South be

queer place for her to go to upon such a mis-

The Chattanooga Rebel says that the

be done by the sheriff.

The State of the Control of the Control of the State of t

that the goal may be speedily won!

of the session. The Democratic party of New

ves of all the States.

But war alone will not save the Union. The

pidable necessities of the war. All must be ade to feel that the mighty efforts we are case: making to save our Union are stimulated by a purpose to restore peace, prosperity, and happers are that the mighty entitle with the mighty entitle wit "1. Unless a commercial city is to be con-The vigor of the war will be increased when any distance within cannon range. Better ne public mind and energies are concentrated give it up and trust to the chances of an observance of the usages of civilized war. This, for two sufficient reasons. 1. The attempt at defence within that range involves the destruction of hatred, or purposes of party ambition, or sectional advantage. Every exervion of power, every influence of persuasion, every measure of reconciliation, must be used servance of the usages of civilized war. This, ore this Union to its former condition. ighbor shall be shed, that the fruits of the

"2. There is no necessity for such an alter native in regard to Louisville. Nature ha abor of our citizens shall be eaten up by taxtion, to gain this end, and then refuse to give
p his own passions, or to modify his own
pinions, to save our own country and to stop
in footful wester we are now many and to stop fearful waste we are now making of treasare and of life. Let no one think that the pense at twenty miles distance. The main people who have refused to yield this Union river and Floyd's Fork reach nearly from the rebellion at the South will permit its restor-Ohio river above the town to the same river ion to be prevented by fanaticism at the below, and from these heights the country falls in both directions. We must accept the condition of affairs as

mend them to the proper authorities in the

"3. These defences would form a part of the necessary and already existing defences at Muldrow's Hill.

"4. All this has been deliberately deter mined on, after years of quiet observation by the highest military authority, and an elabrate set of drawings made for the fortifica-

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No. I Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square, ROBERT L. MAITLAND, NEW YORK. WILLIAM WRIGHT. Sapr8 dewisly NOTICE. TINIL FURTHER NOTICE, I WILL PAY SIX

bers of the Legislature of the State, and, as per cent interest on Deposits for a specified time an A. BLAND, Banker. No. 403 Main stre affirmed. The Democratic members of the Southern Bank Notes

> WANTED. South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and

Louisiana BANK NOTES A. BLAND, Banker, WANTED by

I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET BATE the mutual duties of citizens and governmental authorities which this state of things has developed. It is fully and ably presented in the message of Governor Seymour to this Legislature on its organization. In those statesmanlike views we cordially concur. They have

A. BLAND, Banker,

LOUISVILLE, Main and Fourth, provides the proper and practical means—a convention—to revise, amend, and reaffirm the terms of the Federal compact. Every Democratic victory in the North, which rescues the States from the domination of sectionalism and fanaticism, is a step toward the consummation of a such a peace, not less potent than the success of the Federal arms.

In the midst of the surrounding gloom, with a descented struggle forced, upon us the

LINEN.MUSLIN. & WOOLEN SHIRT:

In the midst of the surrounding gloom, with a desperate struggle forced upon us, the duty of the Democracy of New York can be clearly discerned. It is to furnish to those in authority all constitutional means for the successful conduct of the war till the armed force of the rebellion—the object and aims of which we heartily condemn—is broken, and to struggle heartily inches against a discovery account. A COMPLETE STOCK OF MILITARY HATS & CAPS ALWAYS ON HAND. This is unmistakable, and as wise and patri-

otic as it is unmistakable. Well may the New MERCHANTS AND SUTLERS feature of the Address. "But the part of the servatism, "which principally challenges at-

on this subject are so just, so patriotic, so timely, so relevant to the issue attempted to be project by a small knot of politicians in the

429 Main street,

Where they will find a large and fresh stock of

place." The World then cites a passage the material portion of which we have given above.

All of which they are offering low for cash

House Established in 1838 By F. HEGAN.

F. H. HEGAN,

Formerly HEGAN & ESCOTT, Manufacturer of Gilt Work and Dealer in French & American Window-Glass,
Wall-Paper, Looking-Glasses,
Photograph and Ambrotype
Materials, AT OLD STAND, 411 MAIN STREET.

Government Claims WE ARE RUYING QUARTERMASTERS' AND COMMISSARY VOUCHERS and CHECKS at very low rates. Holders will do well to ca I and see us narked out, the Union party of Kentucky will go hand in hand with the Democracy of New

James H. Barker, of Morgan county, is a patriot, and has nine sons, all of whom are in the Union army. This Barker family will do to tie to.—Lou, Democrat. WHOLESALE a good many very loud barkers, are for men and money to put down the rebellion. The House!

IN ADDITION: TO THE LARGE STOCK WE had on hand, we are now receiving an additional of habeas corpus and make arbitrary arrests supply, and shall be constantly receiving Goods in our line adapted to the wants of the trade. Country and ity Merchants are solicited to call and examin have all been asseverating that Kentucky ock, which shall be kept full and complete, and wi would at every hazard insist upon the habeas | be sold LOW FOR CASH.

> JAMES M. STEVENS, Agent, No. 628 Main street, Nearly opposite the Louisville Hotel

number of lovely ladies in the South was GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS AND never greater than it is now. There may be ORDERS for CERTIFICATES. girls enough down there, but they have nothing but pork to eat. So the rebel fare is now WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET at the Yankee fare used to be said to be, JAMES E. TYLER & CO., 75 "Fine In store at No. 140 Wall street. m4 dtf No. 100 east side Fourth st., bet. Main and river. Sold by all druggi

AGENTS WANTED. Continental Insurance Company,

P. S.-A good change for Newsboys. Ireland and the Fenian Brothers. A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED ON THE ABOVE SUB-iect, at south hall Masonic Temple on FRIDAY EVENING, 8th May, by J. McDERMOTT, K. St. S. (recently of Ireland). Doors open at 73%. Lecture at 8.

BANK OF LOUISVILLE,

Cottage for Sale. I HAVE FOR SALE A BRICK COTTAGE containing four rooms and a hall, with a cel containing four rooms and a hall, with a cet lar and large cistern, on Tenth street, between Green and Grayson. The lot is 25 feet by 16 foot alley. Inquire of PHILIP THOMAS,
At Fillian's Stone-Vard,
112* Fourth, bet. Green and Walnut.

THE STORE NO. 716 ON THE NORTE will be stored and the store of the sto

Cottage and Lot for Sale. HOUSE CONTAINS FOUR ROOMS, WIT cistern and coal-house. Lot 20 by 105 fer situated on east side of Eighteenth street, tween Walnut and Madison. For tarms and Wanted to Rent,

A DWELLING-HOUSE CENTRALLY LO cated. One modern built and with a stable preferred. I wilt take possession at once or a mid dily any time between this and July 1, 1863.

H. S. BUCKNER, 513 Main st. Elegant Owen County Residence for

Sale.
THE PROPERTY IN OWENTON, KY belonging to the undersigned, will be

Cow Lost-\$5 Reward. STRAYLD, APRIL 25, A BLACK COW-lower part hind legs white, ears cropped, hurns shorter than usual, and somewhat bull-headed. Had on when she it a wooden yoke with prongs. The above reward id be paid on delivery to THUS JEFFERSON, m6 d3*

ON THE 28TH ULT., A BLACK HORSE, right fore leg a little-swollen at the book. He was seen on the Fountain Ferry road on the 29th. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to me, on High street, near the Marine Hospital. m6 dt* Situation Wanted. A S A WET NURSE, BY ONE WHO HAS RE bearny. She would esteen it a favor to get such a face. Inquire for Mrs. Kingsman at the first hall mirance on the south side of Ma ket, above Twelttk rat the drug store.

Board in the Country. FAMILY OR A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN MRS. M. C. WOMACK.

CARD. IN ADDITION TO THE INSURANCE BUSINESS JAMES E. TYLER & CO., Stock and Bill Brokers and General Insurance Agents

JAMES E. TYLER & CO., NASHVILLE, Stock, Bill, and Exchange Brokers,

> NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. (Low) Transportation East (Rates) VIA MIAMI & ERIE CANAL LINE. SHIPPERS DESIRING LOW RATES OF Ireight to the East can find them by applying to GEO. O. BOWEN, Agent, m5 d3* No. 139½, Third st., bet. Main and River.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO! TOBACCO:

10 XES bright lbs;
10 do do 5's and 10's;
10 cases do 4's in caddies;
25 boxes black 10's.
75 cases black sweet 4's in caddies, old work;
100 boxes Navy lbs;
10 cases Gold Leaf twist, 18 to the lb; for sale by
MITCHELL & DEAN,
Commission Merchants,
Main st., near First.

WHISKEY50 bbis Pike's Magnolia Whiskey;

bbls new copper, high proof;
bbls old and pure Bourbon;
bbls Imitation do;
bbls pure Kye;
bbls common Rectified. bois common Rectified, in a wanting any of the above qualities of Whis-uld do well to call and examine the above, all the are ou consignment and must be sold.

MITCHELL & DEAN. FLOUR! FLOUR! 200 BBLS EXTRA FAMILY on consignment of for sale very low by MITCHELL & DEAN. MANUFACTURED TOBACCO-75 boxes Tobacco San ord's brand, just received on consignment and for sare by 518 Main, between Third and Fourth sts. Louisville, May 5, 1863—dti

TOBACCO— 80 boxes McNair's No. 1 ½ lb Manufactured; JUMP TOBACCO—
35 boxes Peerless do do, ¼ lb lump;
n store on consignment and for sale by No. 518 Main st., between Third and Fourth.
Louisville, May 5, 1863.—dtf

CHEESE—
159 boxes old Hamburg Cheese;
190 do new W. R. do;
50 do English Dairy do;
In store and for sale by GEO.

m5 d12 Main, bet. Third and Fourth st S HEETINGS-30 bales Pittsburg Eagle and Ancho Sheetings in store and for sale by m5 d12 GEO. C. HUNTER,
Agent for Manufacturers COTTON YARNS-100 bags Pittsburg Eagle Cotto Yarns in store and for sale by GEO. C, HUNTER, m5 d12 Agent for Manufacturers.

REMOVAL. JUL. DORN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 428 MAIN STREET between Fourth and Fifth, north side. a23 dlm

QUARTERMASTERS VOUCHERS WANTED. Government. I will also attend to the collection overy description of Claims of Soldiers and Clizen H. W. HAWES, a22 dlm* Opposite Post-office, on Green stree

NOTICE. RAN AWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER living in Union Star, Breckipridge county, Ky

NOTICE. A LL MEMBERS OF CAPTAIN HACKER'S COM-PANY, 4th Kentucky, are notified to report within six days for duty to Lieut. Smith, at Camp Chase, or be considered deserters. May 4th, 1863. Horse Stolen, FROM J. E. MOORE'S STABLE, ON SUNClay evening, 3d ivst. The horse is a small sorrel pony-built stallion, 8 or 9 years old, face
white, hoof very hollow, and a peculiar mark
bling a stain on near side. A fine black quiltee
was taken with him. A liberal reward will be
or his recovery and also for the capture of the
J. K. MOOKE,
16 142 Fourth or Wall st.

WILL PAY \$112 50 CASH OR \$115 IN VO ERS for CAVALRY and ARTILLERY HO ISHAM HENDERSON.

JR—
bbls New Market A No. 1 Extra Flour;
bbls Ketchum Family do do;
bbls Tray do do do;
bbls Greenwood Double do do;
bbls Beargrass Fancy do do; e and for sale by JUL. DORN & CO., 428 Main st. FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR! R SALE BY VERHOEFF BROS, the following favorite brands:

INSUKANCE! INDREMEDIATE Mutual Life insurance Company Millia Life Indiana Life insurance Cash Fund belonging to the Members In-Insures Lives on the Mutual Principle All the profits are divided on the mut very five years among the members insu-minquennial dividend, February 1, 1863. The business of this Company 1, NET ACCUMULATION exceeding \$2,000,000 and increasing, for the bennfit of members, preent and future—the whole safely and advantageous FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President, ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

Bildeppard Homanns, actuary.

Dr. R. C. Hewett, Medical Examiner, Louisville War Risks—5 per cent additional to usual rates.

NEW YORK CITY.

North American Fire Insurance Co.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK CITY.

. 14, WALL ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Home Insurance Company,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Commissioner's Sale.

Union CIRCUIT COURT.

tive at one o'clock P. M.
THOS. S. CHAPMAN,

Assessor's Notice.

Monthly Returns,

THE REGULAR MONTHLY BETURNS FROM Manufacturers, Butchers, Steamboats, Auction-

April

ow due and must be made to the Assistant Assessithin 10 days, or parties will be subject to a pen 50 per cent, to be added to the assessment. Assistant Assessors will be in their respective from 8 to 11 each morning as follows:

mbus Chamberlin, Seventh and Eighth D s, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards. Office

Private Boarding

AN BE HAD BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE
by applying on Second street, west side, between
anut and Green, first house south of Green. A few
boarders will also be taken. m4 bl&j2*

n at this office.
dtd A. HARRIS, Pres't L. W. Co.
Cincinnati Commercial and New York Heral
four times and send bill to this office.

Collector's Notice.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,

LOUISVILLE, May 1, 1853. }

JOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO MANUFAL

THE STATE OF THE STAT

W HISKEY |
W 760 bbls raw Whiskey;
180 bbls old raw do;
50 bbls old Rye do;
30 bbls new do co;
10 bbls Plum Brandy;
In store and for sale by
a29 d6 JUL, DORN & CO., 428 Main st.

a29 d6 JUL. DORN & CO., 428 Main st.

SUNDRIES ON CONSIGNMENT—
50 boxes Green County Chewing Tobacco;
20 do N. Longworth's Sparkling Catawba;
10 do G. & P. Bogen's do do;
25 do M. Werk's do do;
50 do Mohr, Salomon, & Mohr's do do;
100 do Rhein Wine;
100 do Catawba Wine;
2 do Maple Sogar; for sale by
a29 d6 JUL. DORN & CO., 428 Main st.

EXCURSION

INDIANAPOLIS

Tuesday, May 12.

The OBPHEUS SOCIETY will also attend, and will on this occasion give one of their OPERATIC CONTERTS.

The citizens of Indianapolis will kindly tender the Louisville excursionists a PICNIC and BALL on the second day.

Tickets for the Round Trip - - \$3 50.

Return Tickets are good on any of the regularing on May the 12th, 13th, and 14th.

Tickets to be had of Messrs J. Winter & Corner of Third and Market streets, and of Messrs . F. Hirschbuhl and H. Knoefel, also at Walker's Ex

Musketo Netting.

WASHBURN, WELCH, & CARR.

a21 dislm 62 and 64 Franklin st., Boston.

United States Loan

"FIVE TWENTY" BONDS

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED BY THE AGENT of the Treasury, I am prepared to supply those wishing to invest in six per cent Government Bonds These bonds are called "Five Twenties" because while they are twenty year bonds, the Government

WANTED-A FEW ENERGETIC AGENTS TO

THE GREAT ALEBELLION,

by Hon. J. T. Headley, the most reliable, attracts
and powerful Historical Writer of the age. First with a new first of the age.

First wine now ready. Agents are meeting with unpareled success. Over 100,000 copies already sold. Cir
are giving all necessary information in reach the

ars giving all necessary ioformation in regard to book. Torms to Agents, &c., mailed free. Call oldiess
42 Fourth st., corner Walnut, Cincinnati
42 3d lmis& w3*

THE AMERICAN HOUSE BOSTON

THE LARGEST AND BEST ARRANGED H

ept as a first-class botel in every respect.

LEWIS BICK. Proprietor

COAL! COAL!

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FOUR BARGES Of the celebrated "ORMSBY" COAL, which I office sale at market price, together with a lot of beached and yarded Coal at reduced prices.

nd yarded Coal at reduced prices.

W.M. C. KENNEDY,
a29 dlm
A Third street.
[Democrat copy one month and charge W. C. K.]

ECONOMIY IN FUEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ON HAND ABOUT 15,000 bushols of good PITTSBURG COAL, that as been overflowed and slightly muddied, which he ill sell at reduced prices. Give me a call. N. W. HUGHES.

WHITE,

GREEN.

or sale for cash by

a22 d12&w4

THE COMMITTEE.

BLUE, BLACK,

YELLOW

The EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Jefferson TUESDAY, the 12th of May, at 7 o'clock A. M

Notice to Founderymen.

isions, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards. Of t Gad Chapin's, corner Market and Eighth Streets EDGAR NEEDHAM, Louisville, May 5, 1863—d3 Assessor 2d Dis. Kr

In Equity

G. A. Kaye, Isaac Cromie, and George Gray Carville, plaintiffs, against George W. Carville, defendant,

H. D. Kent & Co., plaintiffs, against

The business conducted exclusively for the benef the persons insured. t the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life \$15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifteer, from December 1, 1843—settled in cash or by add remiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, nnually; or one half of the man average in ms on Life Policies loaned to the insured, if desire WILLARD PHILLIPS, President, BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary. Forms of Application, reports, and interesting documents of the Company will be furnished, and an esired information given by the Agent. Cash Capital and Surplus - - \$1,250,000. Three fourths of the prefits returned annually the Policy holders! LOUISVILLE REFERENCES. GEO. T. HOPE, President. H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary. OYBUS PECK, Assistant Sec'y.

Hon. W. F. Bullock, Col. P. B. Atwood,
R. Burge, Esq.,
A. Bawson, Esq.,
D. P. Faulds, Esq.,
George Davis, Esq.,
George Davis, Esq.,
Office in Nowcomb's building, northwest corn
Main and Bullitt streets; entrance on Bullitt stree
augi2 deedly Cash Capital and Surplus - - 8300,000.

JAS. W. OTIS, President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.
Three fourths of the profits

AUGUST ELECTION.

Three fourths of the profits returned annually the Policy holders. FOR CONGRESS. Fulton Fire Insurance Company IST DISTRICT.

WE are authorized to announce the Hon. SAMUEL
L. CASEY as a candidate for re-election for the Cash Capital and Surplus - - - \$250,000 The Heavy of the H WM. A. COBB, President. JAS. M. RANKIN, Secretary. La Fayette Fire Insurance Company, of May.

WE are authorized to announce J. W. GORIN, of Glasgow, Barren county, as a candidate for Congress for the Third District, subject to the convention of the Union Democracy to be held at Glasgow on the 13th of May.

2D DISTRICT.

WE are authorized to announce Col. JOHN H. Congressional District of Kentucky.

2D State of Congressional District of Kentucky. Cash Capital and Surplus - - - \$175,000.

T. J. BERGEN, President.

JAS. B. THOMPSON, JR., Secretary. Cash Capital and Surplus - - - \$300,000 m20 d&wtJun1*

WE are authorized to announce Major W. R. KINNEY, of Henderson, as a candidate for Congress
from the 2d District.

m17 dte* D. R. SATTERLEE, President. CHAS. WILSON, Secretary. rom the 2d District.

STH DISTRICT.

CURTIS F. BURNAM is a candidate to represent
the 8th Congressional District of Kentucky in the
next Congress of the United States, subject to the detision of the Union convention, should one be held. Three fourths of the profits are returned annual o the Policy holders. As the authorized Agent of the above named safe, reliable, and justly popular Companies, Insurances will be taken on Lives and Property at equitable rates, and will make prompt and satisfactory settlements of losses. As the division of an Insurance risk among several Companies is regarded as safer and more prudent than a large amount in any one Company, I would respectfully solicit a portion of the business of my friends and the public.

B. D. KENNEDY, Insurance Agent, Office No. 413 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in Dulancy's building, over D. O'Hare's Trunk Store.

m30 d&wto

ME are authorized to announce J. W. BIDGELL

As a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congresm10 dte CAPT. WILLIAM J, HEADY is announced as a District, subject to the endorsement of a Union Democratic convention. THE Hon. ROB. MALLORY is a candidate for m23 dawn to represent the 5th District.

DR. JAS. H. PEYTON. Surgeon of the 11th Ker tucky cavalry, is a candidate to represent Frank lin county in the next House of Representatives. Important Notice to Builders and

George W. Carville, delendant,

By VIRTUE OF DECREES OF THE UNIO Owners of Dwelling-Houses. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

2-CYLINDER PRESS

THOMAS J. HACKNEY.

Can be made as good as new with but little expense Also a number of CHASES AND IMPOSING STONES, m2 d6&w3 made at this office.

Wholesale Dealers

and Chestnut streets.

A LOT, 40 by 195 feet, north side Main street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. 147 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.

4,000 lbs Candy; 100 doz quart Pickles; 15 bbls 600 doz Tomato Catsup:

" Catawba Wine: " Isabella 175 66 275 Ginger Blackberry'

100 Whisky Cocktail; 200 150 Gin

125 "Schedam Schnaps 75 Stomach Bitters; 400 Bourbon Whisky, Lemon Sirup; " Golden 300

" Honey; 175 A GRAND EXCURSION TRIP TO THIS BEAUstore and for sale by J. M. HOPKINS. Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.

> SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Louisville, Ky., April 28, 1863. Locust Fencing Posts THE LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEX-ington & Frankfort Railroad Company have a large number of old Locust Ties, taken from the track, which are admirably suited for fence posts. they intend using them for wood it not immediate; old for posts.
>
> Any person desiring them in car loads of 150 can tave them delivered at any station on the road where here is a switch by depositing with any agent of the road the amount of their cost, at 15 cents each, and tirecting where to have them delivered.
>
> a30 d6
>
> SAM'L GILL, Sup't.

DR. LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC, FOR THE CURE OF Generrhea, Gleets, Whites, Strictures,

COMPLAINTS OF THE ORGANS

OF GENERATION.

THE GONOBRHEA, OR COMMONLY CALLED Clap, is a disgusting malady, and is too well nown to require any explanation; it is easy to be got, at it is difficult to get clear of. It is a companio ooth male and female, both rich and poor, both man ried and single. Although so troublesome in itself, so distressing and sometimes fatal, it is a disease the eatment of which has generally been worse than the disease itself. The common fashionable treatmen is, first, to deprive you of all business; then comes a as, nist, to deprive you or all business; then comes a course of starvation—living on bread and tea, water gruel, or some kind of slops; you must then be bled, cupped, or leeched, combined with nauseating medicines, injections, lotions, ointments, and warm foentations. Every few days the medicines are hanged; and after some months' treatment in thi

way, which the natient bears with great fortitude for

ear of exposure he is discharged, or discharges him

self, with an irritable urctor, a swelled testicle, an largement of the prostrate gland, or a disease of th neck of the bladder. This Specific, which acts like a charm, with a few doses on those diseases, and is quite pleasant to take, and which has cared thousands in New York, Phila delphia, Baltimore, and many of the Southern cities a certain and effectual remedy, that makes a rapid nd permanent cure, without regard to diet, drink, o exercise, except wrestling, jumping, or over straining This remedy is unequalled by anything yet discovere for the cure of those diseases. It is extracted from our plants and is perfectly safe, as it is purely vegetadanger from the medicine. And if you are careful in wrapping up the paste, you will have no taste or smell from it, so that you are not deprived from going into company, or being detected by your nearest friends.

This is no quack medicine, but a remedy discovered and used by a regular physician, and is confidently recommended to the unfortunate. CAUTION .- The trade and public are cautione

against an article put up by one E. S. Emerson in imi-tation of the genuine Ludium's Specific. I have instituted proceedings against him, and will prosecute with the utmost rigor all infringements. None is genuine without signature around the box of W. F. DAVIDSON, Sole Proprietor, Sold by all druggists.

THE NENTUUNI HANVEDIED. IMPROVED FOR 1863.

A Slow Motion to the Sickle in Reaping.

Fourth and Curran streets.

For Rent.

VALUABLE FOUR STORY STOREHOUSE, on Third street, between Main and Market. Posses-sion given immediately. THOS. P. JACOB, m4 d3 Southeast corner Market and Third.

For Rent,

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, five miles from Louisville, on the
light Shelbyville turnpike, and a few minutes
walk to a station on the Louisville and

FOR SALE:

idence on Jefferson, second door below Eighthet. The lot is 50 feet front by 200 feet deep to

o, a house and lot on Market street, between and Second, 21 by 150 feet, having also a front of

street—a very valuable location for business. a lot on Main street, between Eleventh and

2½ by 110 feet. 3 by 200 feet on Brook, between Breckinridg

of the streets, and are beautiful locations to test. Inquire of J. G. Wilson, Esq., Jefferson near Centre, or to the undersigned.

F. B. MUIR.

A Splendid Farm for Sale,

NEAR SEYMOUR, INDIANA, ON most farorable terms, Inquire of Capt. GEORGE RADER, al7 d&wim Seymour, Ind.

For Sale--Brick Houses and Building Lots.

OFFICERS' EQUIPMENTS.

LINE SWORDS.

STAFF SWORDS,

FIELD SWORDS,

CAVALRY SABRES.

SASHES, PASSANTS,

For sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, al7 FriMon&Wedlm 421 Main strie

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Implements! Implements!

DEAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS, SEPAR. RATORS, AND CLEANERS, RAULROAD
THRESHERS AND POWERS, PLOUGHS, STRAW.
CUTTERS, &c., in store and for sale at lowest cast
prices by KEARSLEY CARTER,
Successor to Carter and Buchanan,
maril dtf

TOBACCO SEED.

in store and for sale by

KEARSLEY CARTER,

Successor to Carter & Buchanan,

414 Main

Spring Barley, Hungarian Grass Seed,

marll dtf

SWORD BELTS, and fine

Mrs. J. A. BEATTIE.

d crop. m of 112½ acres near the Bardstown pike

ease may be, While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this ex-DYSPEPSIA.

YELLOW PRYOR, BURLEY'S BROAD-LEAF, MARYLAND THICK-SET, LARGE IOWA, EIG GREEN

Colt's Army Pistols'

In store and for sale by KEARSLEY CARTER.
Speciasor to Carter & Buchanan, COALI COALI MURPHY

Millet Seed, Tennessee Cotton Seed,

Northern Oats.

An experienced Wholesale and Betail Dealer in

PITTSBURG COAL Strictly screened for this market, from the mines 'Hyatt & Hornor" Mines, KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE supply, and will take pleasure in filling orders by

ages moderate—the country preferred. For articulars inquire of Mrs. A. Nauts, Thirestween Walnut and Guthrie.

E. & W. Levi's Sale Stables, corner of Ser

OO GOOD JOURNEY BLEE.
OUIS: also three good GRAINERS. Ordinary workers command two dollars and good workmen two ollars twenty-five cents per day. Grainers extra.
Inply to R. & W. A. THORNBURGH,
No. 203 Second st.; m2 d6* WILGUS & KETCHUM,

A BRICK HOUSE with 10 rooms; bot 284
by 210 feet; north side Jefferson, between
Eleventh and Twelfth streets.
A BRICK HOUSE with 12 rooms; Lot 30½
265 feet; east side Second street, between Walnut WANTED (KNITTING MACHINE omplete, \$50 Weight 45 pounds. Freight from 50 buts to \$1 50. Send for circular and samples (send ELLIOT & BRANSON, General Agents, apr27 dly 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill

Wanted to Rent,
A 6001. COMFORTABLE DWELLINGEDUSE, containing 5 to 7 rooms, in the central part of the city. Address Drawer No. 19,
8 Post-office. 99 dft

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century NO MAN'S NAME IS MORE INTIMATELY COn-nected with the history of the Materia Medica of

and 1886.

series of experiments, in which Dr. Bull has been years engaged, has just i cen brought to a success-termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the blic a clubination of C dron with other approved in the best quality of conas no equal in the world. He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the thic have long since learned to estimate such things, their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to st for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give

Cedron Bitters e trial and you will never use any others.
tis not necessary to publish a long list of diseases

PISTOLS Colt's Navy Pistols; Smith & Wesson's Pistols large; Smith & Wesson's Pistols, small;

Moore's 7-shot Pistols' ranter's Fine Pistols; Elev's E. B. and Colt's Caps; Holsters and Belts;

The Best Artificial Helpfor Human Sight ever Invented.



E. SINCERE. Practical Opticiar, MAIN ST.: UNDER NATIONAL HOTEL, SPREHOIDAL SPECTACLES, he latest and most approved Lens yet invented, see Superior Optical, Mathematical, and Physical Oincinnati, Ohio.

Janu diasm

Office — Third street, between Main and febt disti

Market, east side.

Office — Third street, between Main and febt disti

BY THIS IMPROVEMENT WE ENTIRELY AVOID THE GREAT DIFFICULTY Price, Including Doubletree, Neckyoke, &c., Complete, \$150 Cash,

THE KENTUCKY BROAD GAUGE REAPER.

CUTS A SWATH SEVEN FEET WIDE.

This Machine is only intended for Reaping, and was introduced by us in 1860, and is a complete success.

It is designed for the use of very large grain growers, and is capable of cutting from 20 to 25 acres of any kind f grain per day with ease.

THE KENTUCKY CLIPPER,

A TWO WHEEL IRON MOWER.

The KENTUCKY CLIPPER, as arranged, strengthened, and improved, for 1863, presents the most complete, imple, durable, and compact Mowing Machine ever invented, and we will warrant its Mowing qualities equal those of any other Machine in use.

THE ONLY PERFECT COMBINED MACRINE IN USE,

Having Two Distinct Motions.

A Fast Motion to the Knife in Mowing.

Price at Louisville, \$120, Cash. ab bas sauth asbrade y

hat we will warrant it to

in or out of gear at pleasure.
ited, or hinged, so as to readily adjust itself to uneven surfaces, and is easily
ass over obstructions. It may also be raised and folded over in rear of the over obstructions. It may also be raised and folded over in rear of the teel, but rigid and strong. the exception of the tongue, is made of iron and steel, yet very light, weigh-swith, four feet three inches. PRICE AT THE FACTORY, \$100, CASH.

ttle wider (but very little), and the team is compened to veak faster to make it cut of all; but while I was in the sld with the Clipper, I cut the most, for the Buckeye was retained for repairs, and this is the great difficulty if the Buckeye—It is so constructed that it must shatter to pieces in two seasons. I am perfectly satisfied I ould rather have the Clipper at the same price. I do not think that the draft of the Clipper is much more land half that of the Buckeye.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES C. BASCOM. MILLER & MOORE, Manufacturers.

FOR SALE OR RENT. WANTED. HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR RENT AND SERVANT FOR HIRE. Ap-

Wanted,

LITHER TO BORROW \$2,000, OR A PARTNER with a cash capital of \$3,000. For particulars, m5 d3

Wanted Immediately, For Rent,

A STORE-HOUSE ON THE NORTH SIDE of Main street, between Fifth and Sixth size streets, now occupied by Sachs & Bro. Possesting siven immediately H. C. McDOWELL.

mi d6 Office in the Custom-House Building. 2,000 CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY Horses at Kirkwood & Duncan's stable, south

YOUNG MAN WHO IS A GOOD READER, AN irreclaimable, solitaire, and isn't too damnet orally given. One who has a thorough knowledge the English language would be preferred. Unexpitionable references must be furuished. Address, a airfield. Ky. H. WILKINS MAUR. WANTED IMMEDIATELY - A SMALL HOUSE with two to four rooms. Apply to WM. HUGHES. Journal Office.

Wanted Immediately,

1,850 GAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES, Call Wanted,
1,000 CAVALRY HORSES & MARES.
Apply at Gaslin & Brawner's stables,
where the highest cash price will be
given. m2dlm W. B. LEUNARD. 100 GOOD JOURNEYMEN HOUSE AND BOAT For Sale,

A NY OF TEN HOUSES AND LOTS, OF DIFFERent qualities and locations, in Leuisville, a farm
of 177 acres, 20 miles from Louisville, on the air line to
Frankfort, Ky., for sale or rent. Apply at No. 535
Third street, 100 yards south of Louisville Postofiice.
m25 dtf

WM. H. FORWOOD.

For Sale,

3,400 ACBES FINE FARMING LANDS, IN
of the Logansport and Peoria Railroad, and in Pulaski, If the Logansport and Peoria Rallroad, and in Pulask White, and Starke counties, Indiana, on the Louis Ille, New Albany, and Chicago Railroad.

WALTER MANN,
At the State Bank, New Albany, Ind.
N. B.—The above lands, except one or two small pacies, are within four miles of railroad stations, and arge part of them within a mile or two.

marig dom

For Sale Cheap:

200 FEET OF GROUND on First street, between
Main street and the whar;
100 FEET OF GROUND on Water street, between
First and Second streets 100 FEET OF GROUND on Snead street, between Washington street and the wharf.

HENRY L. POPE,

At the Mechanics' Bank. B. J. HANNA,

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS, No. 252 F street, bet. Thirteenth and Four eenth, WASHINGTON, D. C. DARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE ..Philadelphia

for which the Cedron Bitters are a specific.
In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS,
LIVER, OR KIDNEYS;
In all affections of the BRAIN DEPENDING
UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;
In GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIA;
And in FEVER AND AGUE;
It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not PRESENTATION SWORDS

Doparture of Traise Louisville, New Albany, and Universe Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington S. E.

Contents of First and Fourth Pages Police Proceedings-Female Soldiers of the Mamma A Fiendish Outrage-A Dangerous Art Tye Persons Drowned—New Music—The Seceder on Secession—Talegraph sion-Telegraphic News-The Affair at Mo Minnville-Mr. Ambrose's Letters: Fevolution Base Ball-Meteorological Report-"Billy" Wilso and Some of his Zouaves in Trouble-Letters be youd the Lines-Great Fire; The Heart of Danve

ing Accident-Item?, &c. Our readers will find in the Journal of morning the sixth number of the series letters from Mr. Paul Ambrose now publish ing in the National Intelligencer. We commend the letter to the public attention.

"In continuing the publication of the letter: of Mr. Paul Ambrose", says the Intelligencer in the number containing this letter, "we cannot forbear to direct the attention of our readers to the sixth of the series, which the will find in the preceding columns of to-day's Intelligencer.

"In this number the writer gives an analysis of the traits, tendencies, and aspirations. which, partly inherent in the Southern character and partly the result of their social system and modes of thought, have, he conceives furnished to the rebellion its most powerful, as they have certainly been its most constant incentives. Himself a Southern man, and, as we have already said, familiar with the political history of the country, not only as an intelligent observer of events, but also as a and character. prominent actor on the public scene, he may be deemed peculiarly qualified to uncover the latent springs of the great movement which amid the dust and turmoil of the conflict act ually going on, is in danger of being superficially viewed by many who regard it rather in its essential motives and real constituents It is these latter which give to our 'great rebellion' its peculiar complexion, and they should be carefully and calmly studied in the light of reason and truth and history rather than under the distorting shadows of the passion or prejudice which can see in this popula revolt nothing but the presence and preva lence of a single social element.

said to be the cause of the rebellion only in the same sense in which we may affirm that cotton and sugar are the cause of it, or that Southern character, habits, climate, and social life are the source out of which it has sprung. Slavery was the lever which the cunning 'ar chitects of ruin' found ready to their hand when they undertook to carry into effect their -meditated purpose to overthrow the edice of the Union and rear on a firmer basis, as they fondly hoped, the structure of their political ambition. The schemes of wide aggrandizement, perennial wealth, and unchecked dominion which formed the lures of their enterprise are sketched by the writer with a vividness that detracts nothing, however, from their historic fidelity, as all can attest who recall the visions of that El Dorado which Southern politicians pictured to the imagination of their infatuated followers on the eve of the ill-omened movement that has brought so much of desolation and woe on the whole land."

"Slavery, Paul Ambrose thinks, may be

There was a trial of the Union Repeat ing Gun on the river, at the mouth of the canal, last evening, under direction of Capt. C. D. C. Williams. This is a manufacture of the American Arms Company, of New York, and yards off, appeared a mere speck, but the plunging of the bullets in the water all around it showed the precision with which they were directed. In competent hands, this arm, it appears to us, would be of the most destructive character. It has been adopted by the Gov. ernment, and is another evidence of the derelopment of our national mechanical skill, induced by the exigencies of the civil war.

ified to announce that President Lincoln ha appointed the Rev. B. H. Gotthelf, the minis ter of the German Jewish Congregation of this city, as Hospital Chaplain, to be stationed here. The fact that a very respectable num ber of Jewish soldiers have been and still ar receiving medical treatment at our hospitals Robert Mallory, he made an application for the appointment of Mr. Gotthelf, which we took pleasure, with other citizens, in endorsing. These invalids can now enjoy the instruction and consolation of a minister of their own faith, and we are, therefore, convinced that the appointment was as timely as it is well merited.

Wm. Pithy, alias Thomas Coury, as rived in the city from Memphis yesterday morning, and was immediately arrested by the military authorities. He confesses that he carried a black flag through Nashville, in which that compassionate Saviour has comcompany with Lieut. Sweeney and ten others. He recently made his escape from Camp Douglas, Chicago, dodging successfully six shots fred at him by the guards. The circumstances ending his case are exceedingly suspiciou and inquiries will be made to the authorities at Memphis regarding him.

Wood's THEATRE.-Mr. Owens will appear to-night as Tony Lumpkin, in Goldsmith's exquisite comedy, She Stoops to Conquer, and as Solon Shingle, in the People's Lawyer. We saw him in the last character on Monday even ing, and have not had a richer treat for many years. We assure our friends that his perform

A special to the Cincinnati Gazette says that General Wilcox is determined that the Union men of Kentucky shall be protected in fact, and not merely in name, and announces that he will hold rebel sympathizers in the eastern and southeastern counties of Kentucky, responsible for all guerilla mischiel and will, in the event of damage to Union men, arrest them as hostages.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE. - Tho favorite comme dienne, Miss Julia Daly, will appear this even ing in two characters, Margot, in the drams of the Poultry Dealer, and Betty, in the come dy of the Fool of the Family. She introduce songs in both pieces, and her exquisite vocalization is a framework of silver to the delightful portraits of character which she presents

She has rare talent and most careful culture. Mud is not always agreeable, but i proved very acceptable to Mr. L. Parker last evening, who was thrown from his buggy at Portland wharf by running the vehicle over a bundle of hay, and deposited, without injury, in the soft receptacle caused by recent copious

IMPORTANT ORDER.—Hereafter no person will be allowed to visit prisoners of war confined in the Military Prison, except in case where the prisoners are confined in the hos pital attached to the prison, when near friends will be permitted to make short visits.

We trust our citizens will not forget the ball to be given to-morrow evening at the Masonic Hall for the suffering poor in Ireland. Word, the sense that he had neglected this The occasion appeals to the sympathy of every friend of humanity.

We were unable to procure the muni cipal election returns from New Albany last evening, but we learned that it passed off

loyal ladies supply them for him?

tizens, we publish an extract from the on delivered by the Rector of that church ast Sunday morning, as a tribute due to the nemory of one who has been so long an ominently connected with the city of Louislle, and so actively engaged in every enterrise looking to the prosperity of the city or to the welfare of its people. The tribute is not more tender than just and beautiful. It will be read by our entire community with a sad

lelight. As a fitting introduction to this tribute, w ive the following report of the proceeding of a meeting of the Vestry of Christ Church neld in honor of the memory of the lamente

At a meeting of the Vestry of Christ Church held on Monday evening, the 4th of March, was ordered that the following extract from ermon, delivered by the Rector on Sunda f the Vestry, as beautifully and appropriate expressive of the sentiments of its member pon the death of Abraham Hite, a late lov prother in the Church, and honored member he Vestry, and one of our oldest, most influ ial, and valued citizens. It was further o dered that the action of this Vestry be reported to the family of our deceased friend ar other, with assurances of our deep sympath and our earnest prayers that they may receive that comfort which the Comforter only can give.

JOHN P. MORTON, Chairmn. A. A. QUARRIER, Secretary. The passage thus adopted and recorded is as

ollows: Extract from a Sermon delivered in Christ Church, Louisville, by the Rector, on th

4th Sunday after Easter, May 3d, 1863. Connected actively and prominently with his Parish ever since its formation, and at his leath and frequently before a member of it Vestry: and identified with all the interest of the City of Louisville for more than half : entury-during the life of two generation of its people-Abraham Hite should not go away from us without some notice of his life and I will refresh you."

The family of Mr. Hite was among the ear

liest pioneers of this wilderness. Isaac Hite. his uncle, was the companion of Daniel Boon in his first explorations of the country. In company with nine others he ranged over the whole land. The names of these men, called in some of its concomitants and incidents than the ten hunters of Kentucky, could not long ince, and may probably now be seen, cut by themselves upon a tree on the Big Barren Rivis the Propitiation for our sins.' r near Bowling Green. Isaac Hite removed from Berkley county, Va., to Kentucky, in efferson county, where his son now resides He died in 1785. The second brother, Captain Abraham Hite, of the Revolutionary army the father of our late friend, moved from Berkey county, Va., in 1782, and settled in Jeffer on county, about eight miles from Louisville n the Bardstown road. In passing one day on horseback to a neighboring house, he was hot by a party of Indians in ambush. The ball entered one side of his body and was aken out on the other. He was closely purued by the Indians, but managed to escape. Joseph, another brother, removed to this eighbord in 1783. His farm was also on the Bardstown road, about ten miles from town. I in any case, but especially because they are Joseph was severely wounded by the Indians | most instructive message to you, who loved

> he family, who were at work. The father of these three brothers-the elder Mr. Abraham Hite-removed to the same his transparent sincerity and truthfulness neighborhood in Kentucky, in 1784, and This then is the message which your old brought with him an Episcopal Minister, the friend, with unclouded mind and with dying Rev. Mr. Kavanaugh. This clergyman officia- lips, sends to all of us to-day. To serve thy ted occasionally, as circumstances and the In- God no longer wait, put away with firm redians allowed. The father of the three brothers died in 1786. Joseph lived till 1831, and present: look at life as he beholds it who is Abraham died in August; 1832.

father's place, in Jefferson county, on the 18th hour, for that only true being, that eternity of November, 1799.

house of Mr. Robt. Ormsby. Mr. Hite was en- this swiftly fleeting time. thusiastic in his devotion to the memory of this estimable gentleman, and of another princely VILLE.—The contest in our neighboring city is capable of throwing one hundred shots in a minute. We have often read accounts of its minute. We have often read accounts of its mrchant of the olden times of Louisville, yesterday was spirited, and, we are pleased to Mr. Thomas Prather. The example of these learn, passed off quietly. During the day a its accuracy of aim and the simplicity of its two men was probably one of the influences number of soldiers, non-residents of the State which made the career of Mr. Hite so remarkable for active beneficence, and for indomitable public spirit. For half a century Mr. Hite has been inti-

mately connected with all the social, benevolent, and industrial interests of Louisville He was emphatically a good man. Active. nergetic, and untiring in business, the gen erous sensibilities of his nature impelled him ooked to the good of his fellow-men. For all such objects, time and labor and earnestness and unflagging zeal were freely given, while in every instance his own liberal contribution witnessed his sincerity. Besides the transient or annual occasions for this sort of service and sacrifice, which will be continually presented to a ready and willing spirit, two permanent corporations in this city bear testimony to the P. E. Orphan Asylum. For these he has

well, and both owe to him a large debt of gratitude, which the Father of the fatherless and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ has even now abundantly repaid.

It was strange that this sincere believer in Christ's religion, so fruitful in good works, hould have refrained, during so large a part of his long life, from the necessary duty and the blessed privilege of ratifying in his person the vows of Baptism that were upon him. and openly confessing Christ in the way anded. There were two reasons for this Although the Hites had been devoted Episcopalians in Virginia, and, as we have seen, brought their Minister to Kentucky with them, yet at the time when Abraham Hite was born, all but the dim memory of the Episopal Church had ceased in Kentucky, and e was necessarily raised subject to the opular errors of that day of rebuke and of rreligion. Add to this source of obstruction nature that could never be half-hearted in anything, that made him feel that he was doing nothing when he was not working with he whole soul, and mind, and strength, and we can easily see how the impression fixed itself upon him, that the feeble faith and the halting devotion which necessarily characterize the religion of the nan who stands undetermined on the confines of the kingdom of heaven, were utterly unfi o be brought as an offering to God, even though presented at the foot of the cross of Jesus. This specious but deceitful impression kept him struggling for years in a false position, vainly striving to attain to that strength of faith and depth of love which God alone can impart, and which He has only promised o work in them who humbly come to Him as

But the good works and the earnest sincerity of this good man, anxious to learn the way of life and to walk therein, could not be unblessed. All this time his faith was gain ng strength, his eyes were being gradually opened to see the truth. And when he did see the blessed truth of Christ's blessed Gospel, that he must come to Him for salva ion without any righteousness of his own a all, but in simple dependence upon the faith ful promise of Him who is mighty to save, and resolved to do it, and came to his Minister to let him know of that conclusion the choked utterance and the brimful eyes of the strong man attested the earnestness of the truggle and the depth of his convictions. He was confirmed on Easter Sunday night April 5th, 1863, and, as he never did anything by halves, the very next morning he calle his family and servants together for family prayer. After reading a few verses of God's plain and important duty during his whole

sinners, and lay upon their Saviour the whole

burden of their sins.

life so overpowered him that for a while he ould not utter a word. And that very day he sent to consult his Minister as to the fittest method of performing this and some other sacred duties.

The summons of death came very suddenly The steward of Hospital No. 3, in this but found him not unprepared. His illness city, is very much in want of rags. Can the began on Sunday, the 26th ult. He had expected, and earnestly desired to communicate Garnly.

e expressed on Monday the hope that h would be well enough to carry out this desire by to-day, I told him that that was hardly, possible, but that Whit Sunday was close a and, and I trusted he would be well enough by that time to join with his brethren in that holy Sacrament. He frequently afterwards, efore the fatal change had taken place, re erred with warm expressions of pleasure to the anticipation thus held out, and rejoiced that Whit Sunday was so near.

But a change occurred, and soon all hope

prought the Minister of God from the unclose grave of one friend to the dying bed of anther. All was calm and composed on that bed, although there were anguish and wailing around it. While preparation was made t administer to this penitent child of God his first and last communion, he directed his servants to be called, that such of them as were nembers of the church might join with him in that solemn sacrifice. With laboring uterance, but in clear and distinct words, the dying master exhorted these servants to live up to their Christian profession. He reminded them of their bickerings and quarrels among themselves, and charged them to live in peac and love together. These were his last words except the few which he could murmur as a part of the noble service that immediately be gan. It was a strange and touching scene, when in that chamber of death and in all those solemn moments of passing life, not a sound was heard but the words of that glori ous office, which so plainly sets before us Jesu Christ and Him crucified, to take away sin, to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness. There the blesses assurances were officially uttered in the nam and by the authority of Christ, "Come unt Me, all ye that travail and are heavy laden,

"So God loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, to the end that all that be lieve in him should not perish, but have ever asting life."

"This is a true saying, and worthy of al nen to be received, that Christ Jesus came in to the world to save sinners." "If any man sin, we have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and h

There the song of heaven was uttered b mortal lips: "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God 1778, and finally settled on Goose Creek, in of hosts, heaven and earth are full of thy glo ry: Glory be to thee, O Lord Most High." There the true viaticum, the consecrate seal of all these blessed promises, the body and blood of Christ, were given and received And there, before the service could be ended, without pain, without a single struggle, and without a perceptible instant of unconsciou ness, the soul passed away, and was speeded on its journey to paradise by the beautifu "Commendatory prayer for a sick person a the point of departure" which the Church has so charitably provided.

I relate these affecting incidents, not only because they would be of exceeding interes while standing sentinel to guard the rest of this man so well, who knew his thorough honesty, his plain and impregnable good sense his utter abhorrence of cant and affectation solve all the delusions which flesh and sense about to enter upon its permanent and endur The late Mr. Abraham Hite was born on his ing state. Live now, every day and every which is ours, in which we must live happy His first employment in business was in the or miserable, as we live wisely or foolishly in

> THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN JEFFERSON polls, but their votes were refused. The fol wing are the official returns:

Mayor-O. C. Wooley, Dem., 391; B. C. lerk-Thos. Wilson, Republican, 387; M. Howard, Democrat, 32 reasurer-R. S. Heiskel, Republican, 454; Marshal-Mac. Pile, Democrat, 307; S. E. Varder, Republican, 229; D. Kennedy, Demo City Attorney-S. S. Johnson, Democrat.

The following Councilmen were elected: First Ward-C. Keller, Republican, 9 maj cond Ward—W. H. Fogg, Republican, 2 aj. Third Ward—L. Sparks, Democrat, 4 aj. Fourth Ward—James Burk, Democrat crat.

A BEAUTIFUL BALLAD. -Mr. McCarrell ha just published, "Keep it Still, that Faded constancy of his zeal-Christ Church and the Flower," the music by Albert Fleming, and dedicated to the talented Paige Sisters, of the worked, from their foundation, faithfully and Continental Old Folks. The movement i simple, graceful, and full of pathetic effect. Our lady friends will welcome this new ballad to their music stands.

Military matters were unusually dul n the city yesterday.

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND A SPLENDI PAIR OF MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY MORNING, May 8. at 10 o'clock, it front of Auction-Rooms, No. 520 Main street, will be sold a fine pair of cream colored Carriage Horser with pure white manes and tails, kind, gentle, an well-broke to single or double harness, and good sad dle nags. After which, a large assortment of Furn ture and Housekeeping articles, embracing all kind of Furniture, Carpeting, Kitchen-Ware, Cook Stoves Ranges, and Bedding. Terms cash. m3 d3 C. C. SPENCER,

BY C. C. SPENCER. FOUR VALUABLE SEVENTH STREET LOTS

AT AUCTION. N MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at

VERY IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE BY L. KAHN & CO.,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 6,

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO., On Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday, 5th, 6th, and 7th May,

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, and Brogans. ONWEDNESDAY, at 10 A. M., without reserve Small Wares, Embroideries, &c.

On THURSDAY, 7th May, at 10 A. M., will be solventhout reserve, a large stock of Staple and Fand Dry Goods, Dress Goods, &c., embracing extensivines of Lawns, Jaconets, Organdies, Popins, Berege Prints, bleached and brown Domestos; white, plais and string Cambrics and Swine (Charles).

THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

Wanted Immediately, A GOOD, STEADY CARRIAGE PAINTER AT Russellville, Ky. A steady job, good wages, and cash every week. G. E. GARRETSON. For information call at the United Hotel on John

ALL THAT IT CLAIMS TO BE -So many ompounds for the hair are offered for sale nd unduly praised, that we confess we had o expectation of finding in Burnett's Cocoain the qualities which it was said to possess. In our family who have tried it indorse it as posssing superior hair-dressing properties; while ts freedom from greasiness, the lustre it im-

as being equal to all that it claims to be. vas gone. On Wednesday a sudden summon m6 d1&b1 Chicago New Covenant. "New Idea's" Union coats (coats and vests combined), steel shirt collars, leather colored pants and vests (latest fashion), and many other novelties just opened at J. M ong's, on Main street, opposite

parts to the hair, and its economy, have given

We have no hesitancy in recommending i

t a permanent place on the toilet table.

National. Mr. Spencer requests us to say that wing to unavoidable circumstances his sale f real estate in Butchertown advertised for th inst., is postponed to Wednesday, the

Oth May.

In addition to the large stock of goods obesold at auction by L. Kahn &Co. this morning, there will be included seventy-five dozen collarettes, and a large line of fine vesting an water-proof overcoating. Merchants will of well by attending the sale. A Sewing Machine which can only

tch, but leaves the embroidery to be wroug

ediously by hand, is not the one for familiese. Grover & Baker's Machines, 5 Mason

'emple, are the only ones which are perfe oth for stitching and embroidery. dl SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE JOURNEYMEN PAIN RS OF LOUISVILLE.—The notice that you se n the St. Louis papers to the effect that ther re "jours" wanted in this city is all a "ruse, or at the present time there are painters nd all on account of a few tyrants trying de the Journeymen Painters' Association St. Louis. By order of the Association.

REMEMBER THE DRUNKARD .- DR. URBAN'S NEBRIATE'S HOPE, for the cure of Drunker
less, Delirium Tremens, Neuralgia, and S
Vitus's Dance—a long-tried and successfiemedy in the foregoing diseases—is carefull Raymond & Tyler, on Fourth street, no lain, at \$1 50 per single package, or four ackages for \$5. Orders from the country companying the money will be filled without charge of postage. a21 deod&weow

Dr. John Bull's Compound Cedron Bitt depends principally for its wonderful pow-rs upon the seed of the fruit of the Cedron ree, a native of Central America. Any one who will read the account given of this rem dy in the last edition of the United State ispensatory, at page 1187, will be surprise at a medicine of such wonderful virtue ould have been so long neglected.

CINCINNATI PAPERS. - Persons desiring to ubscribe for either the Commercial, Enquirer r Gazette can have an opportunity of doing o by calling on the agents, southwest corner f Main and Third streets. m5 d6 W. H. EHRICH & CO.

FAIR GROUNDS FOR SALE At a meeting of the Board of Directors of he S. W. A. & M. Association, held at the ffice of the Kentucky Farmers' Mutual In urance Company, there were present, G. Ma ory, President, F. Parks, R. N. Miller, Jame hornberry, J. B. O'Bannon, Dr. Young, an nornoerry, J. B. O Bannon, Dr. 1941g, t. P. Doern. On motion it was, Kesolved, That inasmuch as the present stockhol ave failed to respond to the call for means to ex-nish the debts due by the society of the South-gricultural and Mechanical Association, and i under the sum as will pay off said indebtedness, that, the re, they deem a sale of the Fair Grounds unavalle.

lved, That, in accordance with instr offered if deemed by them unreasonable. A desiring to bid for the claims against the Gont will get detailed information by applying by Rannon. Esq. All persons having claims against the ass

iation are requested to present the same to the reasurer of the society, J. B. O'Bannon, Esq., lefore the 9th day of May. GIBSON MALLORY. TABLE MATS .- Sea weed, oilcloth, and sailor

Baby buggies at Sues's variety store.

NEW DRY GOODS. The newest and most desirable stock of la ies' dress goods for the Spring and Summe and the best assorted stock of domestic goo are to be found at G. B. TABB'S,

Corner of Fourth and Market sts. Notice.—Strangers visiting the city with a view to purchasing goods will find it to their interest to give this house a call. mar25b&j

Treasury notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. \$500 in Confederate notes of all denominations sent by mail, postnotes of all denominations age paid on the receipt of \$5, by
W. E. HILTON, a21 dlm No. 11 Spruce street, N. Y.

Gates & Bennett, having purchased the estern Agricultural Works, on the corner of Twelfth and Main streets, and added additional cilities for manufacturing and jobbing, are repared to do all kinds of scroll sawing, lun er dressing, boring, turning, and fitting in wood or iron at low prices and short notice.

NOTICE-REMOVAL .- The Inspector of the eight of Tobacco has removed his office to e office of J. L. Danforth, Bullitt street. Orders left at the above place will receive prompt attention. J.C. MANDEVILLE, Inspector for Louisville and Jefferson county.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS .- We will nen an entire new stock of millinery good open an entire new sock of infinitely good this morning, consisting principally of plair and fancy ribbons, American and French flowers, ladies' hats, and straw trimmings They were bought cheap, and shall be sold ac condicate. ordingly.

al5 dtf 516 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS . -have on hand, and will constantly keep, a ful apply of the above stamps.

Persons ordering by mail may depend upor

office in Custom-house.

PEILIP SPEED, mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

Wholesale Millinery Goods. We now have in store the best stock of Straw and Millinery Goods ever offered to

the trade. CANNON & BYERS, alodlm Main street, bet. Fifth and Sixth. HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY-Is the place to buy fine Pens, Cases, &c.—can suit any hand. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens and the safely by mail.

The I will pay 60 cents (cash) per dwt. for bld pens 14 carats fine.

Stopell Brands cut as usual.

N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual. R. C. HILL, j29 dtf 407 Main street, below Fourtb. ABMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,] LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24, 1862. Persons having business with this offi officers of the army, and citizens, will pleas call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. The of ice will hereafter be closed on Su A. P. MEYLERT Surgeon U.S. Vols. Medical Purveyor.

SILVER WARE. Tea and Coffee Sets,

Urns, Pitchers, Goblets, Cups, Castors, Waiters, Ice-Cream Stands. Forks, Spoons, Ladles And a variety of Fancy Silver-Ware. For sale by FLETCHER & BENNETT, al7 Fri Mon&Wedlm 421 Main street

NEW TRIMMING STORE. J. SHAUBLIN, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Trimmings,
HAS REMOVED FROM HIS OLD STAND ON
Fourth street to south side of Market street, No.
317, between Third and Fourth, where he is now offering for sale the newest styles of PARIS DRESS
TRIMMINGS in all colors, FRINGES, CORDS and
TASSELS, SILK and BUGLE GIMP ORNAMENTS,
BUTTONS, and the choicest variety of LADIES
HEAD-DRESSES at his usual low prices.
march15 dis5m Dealer in Ladies' Dress and Cloak

Louisville Theatre.

this we have been disappointed. Members of Comic Actress Wiss JULIA DALY.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING Mays, the ner James will commone with the beautiful Drama or titled MARGOT, THE POULTRY DEALER-Margot (with songe). Miss Julia Dalv..... Gran Pas de Peux by M'lle Sophie and Mons. Raptif tain To conclute with the Bettic Comedy antitain To conclute with the Petite Comedy entered the FOOT OF THE FAMILY-Betty (with song), Miss Julia Daly. Rebel Defences at Fredericksburg CHANGE OF TIME-Doors open at 71/2; Curtain rise

at 834.

20 Private Boxes 25 and \$8. Dress Circle and Parquotte 75 cents. Second Tier 35 cents. Gallery lecents. Colored Boxes 25 cents.

Wood's Theatre, Corner Fourth and Jefferson stree anager, Geo. Woop...Stage Manager, H. B. Phili Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents: Res Seats 75 cents: Private Boxes \$4 and \$5. Andiences convulsed with laughter at the gre-Comedian Mr. JOHN E. OWENS. ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 6, 1862, will bLa Petite Alic To conclude with the PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Mr. John E Owens

Seats reserved in Parquette for Gentlemen accompanied by Ladies. Matines every Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock Odd Fellows' Hall, Commencing Monday, May II, 1863

UNTHANK & MORNINGSTAR'S PANORAMA OF THE WORLD his splendid Painting, ambracing Views in AMER L, EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, &c., will be present o the public as above stated. Schools will be admitted in a body on Tuesda thursday, and Saturday afternoons at 10 cents each.

HARNESS MAKERS UNION BALL. THE HARNESS MAKERS' UNION WILL GIVE a GRAND BALL at Masonic Temple, on the even-ng of Monday, May 25th.

G. A. Ruhl, G. Brown, W. Kart. P. G. Hahn, G. A. Ruhl, Thos. Casey, Pb. Zoeller, Thos. Aubrey, A. Flannegan, P. Tracy.

ERIN GO BRAGH! A GRAND BALL WILL BE GIVEN, UNDER THE AUS-TOPPDICES OF the ladies of Louisville, at the MA-SER SONIC TEMPLE, ON THURSDAY EVEN-FERING POOR OF IRELAND.

Frank. Riley,
Ed Gorman,
M. Kinsella,
M. Gorman,
B. Cassidy, MASTERS OF CEREMONIES. Ed. Gorman, Frank Riley, Henry Hummeler, M. Gorman. Tickets ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LAKEICE! LAKEICE Fredericksburg, it is not of the slightest con-sequence if the rebels have attacked us there. It is probably a mere feint, and will only amount to a useless expenditure of life and JOHN P.CROMIE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in pure Northern Lake Ice, OFFICE AND DEPOT- No. 331 Fifth street, opposite Court-House, Louisville, Ky. REFA full supply for the entire season guarantied.

The always on hand for sale at the Depot in an

Co. Orders left at this office or at the store of Messrs V. Dupont & Co., Main street, will receive promp JOHN P. CROMIE. may2 dis1m DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMI NAL, URINARY, AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.-

BUCKEYE REAPER.



FARMERS

WARRANTY. We warrant these Marbines to be well made, of good aterials, simple, durable, and easy of draft for two orses.
The Combined Reaper will cut from 12 to 15 acres of mall grain per day. One Single Mower will cut and prend from 6 to 10 acres of grass per day—both doing he work in a perfect manner.
The Single Mower will cut lodged grass or lodged my wet clover without clogging.

CASH PRICE. Combined Reaper and Mower - - \$165 Combined Reaper and Mower (with Self-Raker) - - - - -Single Reaper - - - - - -Large Size Mower - - - - - 130 Small Size Mower - - - - 105 NOTICE.

We always keep a full supply of Extras for every art of the Machines on hand. Catalogues containing full descriptions of the Machines furnished on application. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

SWEEPSTAKES Separator and Cleaner. This Machine is far superior to any Eight-horse Separator and Cleaner ever brought to this market. Call and see it before buying elsewhere or send

AND ADDRESS OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE We have in store a large assortment of the following implements of the very best workmanship: 4 HORSE LEVER POWER THRESHERS; HORSE HAY-RAKES: CUTTING-BOXES; CORN-SHELLERS; TILTIVATORS;

PLOUGHS, &c. PITKIN, WIARD, & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY. DE DRUNKENNESS CURED! TO THE inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. DR. ZANE'S ANTIDOTE FOR STRONG DRINK is a certain cure for Drunken ness. It creates a dislike for stong drink, and can b ministered without the knowledge of the patient rice \$1 a box. Sent by mail to any address by C. S PHAM, 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. THE UNUSUAL GOOD SUCCESS OF THE LOCAL application of remedial ages to through my Insufficient Tube, and my reputation as an experienced phy B. SEGNITZ, M. D., No. 835 Broadway, cor. 13th st., New York. Patients abroad should give a full description teir diseases. f26 eod3m

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. EXPEL THE PRINCIPLE OF DISEASE. DR. THOMAS R. HAZARD, of Portsmouth, Rhode

sland, says: "That twenty-seven years' experience with this medicine confirms his belief that in very few cases would the Physician's services be required tages of disease." Vt., says: "Brandreth's Pills cured me of Dyspepsis every other means had failed and I was actuall given up by my physicians and friends. The same testimony is given by N. Bliss, Esq., the

ere is no surer purgative; in smaller doses they ac as a gentle stimulus, curing costiveness and purifying

Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, Louisville, and b

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

**3* Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelop, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings county, N. Y. mayl deed&weewly

MACKEREL-450 pkgs assorted numbers, whole, %, and ½ bbls and kits. in store and for sale by A. RAWSON & CO., 214 Main st. of the financial state of the second state of the second state of the second se

From the Virginia Battle-fields atteries on the hill and repulsed our troops.

The Jackson Appeal of the 28th of Apri
vys of Col. Grenson's Federal raid, that be The News Still More Gratifying.

Captured.

The Famous Stone Wall Cleared.

The Rebels Fight With Desperation.

Our Troops Meet with a Murder-

ous Fire.

The Rebels Finally Put to Flight.

They Abandon Cannon, Arms, &c.

Cut Off.

The Washington Chronicle of to-day has

A gentleman who left Falmouth early yes serday morning reports that early on Sunday morning simultaneously with the commencement of the battle on the right our batteries.

the left opened on the rebel defenses a edericksburg, which were replied to smartly the rebels, but their fire gradually slackened

bayonets fixed, and presented a firm front moved on until they reached to within

hundred yards of the famous stone wal

Here they met with a most murderous fire on the infrantry, while grape and caniste plowed through their ranks, still they pressed onward, and the wall was cleared and the ridge grained.

gained. The brave boys with a cheer pushed onward toward to the second line of intrench-ments, but an order reached them to return,

and that it was not necessary to drive them th further, as this would prevent our forces

held all day without any desperate effort from the enemy to retake them. They kept up

ers, from Colonels down, were also taken. It is rumored that the rebels yesterday made

or were preparing to make, an attack on one orces within the works, but it is quite clear to

every one, independent of the high authorit

we have for our opinion, that even if they have been successful, it will amount to noth

ing. The main fighting has been transferred to some other point, and, in the operations

which are now progressing, as we hope, to a successful completion of the occupation of

The following was received by mail at nine

Yesterday morning Gen. Peck sent a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery across the Nansemond river at Suffolk to make a recon-

noissance. They advanced cautiously up the old Petersburg turnpike, and when two miles

out encountered the enemy's rifle pits, which were thoroughly manned. The 89th New York and 13th New Hampshire made a spirit-

d and successful charge upon the rebel works and carried them after a heavy resistance,

when the enemy retreated and fell back out of range, leaving their dead and some wounded

n the field. During this time the drawbridge

pattery and our army gunboats were playing

masked battery, which retreated two and a half miles north of Suffolk, and at four o'clock

Davis' Massachusetts battery and the gunboats

minutes the rebels returned fire, which wa

ept up on both sides until sunset when the

Ringgold, of the 103d New York, was shot

New York was wounded while the above skir

ishing was in progress.

Gen. Getty crossed the Nansemond fou

miles below Suffolk, and encountered the en-emy, and it was rumored and believed that he had captured a rebel battery of eight guns and

arge number of prisoners. This needs con

Scouts were sent out from Suffolk yesterday

vered nothing of the enemy, and after going

The enemy's rifle pits on the South Qua oad and in front were vacated yesterday morning, and the troops left in great haste, taking

nore important business elsewhere.

baggage with them, evidently having

The Post prints the following, the lates om General Hooker's army, as just received

ay morning. The enemy appeared to have

ccessive attacks were made with desperat

The destruction of the railroad bridges ove

General whose name was not learned, wer

There is a rumor current that Gen. Stone

oung's Point Thursday till long after night

The Washington Republican, in a postscrip

esterday evening, says: "Our advices up to oon to-day are that the victory of General

ratulate the army and country upon this mos

The Bulletin has issued an extra containing news from to-day's Washington papers. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is a prisoner in Washington.

here is reported captured over five thousand

The Philadelphia Enquirer has a despate

as intercepted calling for reinforcements an

Stoneman's cavalry are in the rear of the ebels, and are said to have cut the Virginia

Central Railroad, also the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, near Milford Station,

niles of track, and capturing the rebel supply

Accounts from the prize fight between Co-

thwest of Chancellorsville, tearing up five

NEW YORK, May 5.

arporting to be from Washington yesterd ating that a telegram from Lee to Richmo

lavs longer unless they are sent

NEW YORK, May 5.

nan has captured Gordonsville.

on the Somerton and Eatonton road, but di

bout six miles returned.

ock last evening from Suffolk:

NEW YORK, May 5.

ammunition.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

Lys of Col. Grenson's Federal raid, that be des tearing up the railroad he has destroye wo bridges, each 150 feet long, burnt twenty ight freight cars, blew up two locomotives and burnt the railroad depot and two com The Federal Successes Brilliant. hissary buildings at Newton. He also de troyed the telegraph line by destroying fiv niles of wire, and captured two trains.

Philadelphia, May 5. Gallant Fighting of Gen. Sedgwick.

A passenger who arrived here from Fortre forrow this afternoon, says that when he let forrow this afternoon, says that when he let here yesterday there was fighting going o ear Suffolk. A force of Union troops ha een sent against some works the rebels wer constructing, and it was understood the rebel and been driven some distance, but no par culars were given.

NEW YORK, May 5. The steamer New England, from Hilton ead on the 2d, reports that the Ironsides was cross the bar at Charleston on the 2d inst. n Head unimportant

TERRE HAUTE, May 5 At the municipal election to-day A. Lange as elected Mayor, and the rest of the uncon-itional Union ticket was elected by a majority

WASHINGTON, May 5. A son of Ex-Governor A. G. Brown, o liss., is among the rebel prisoners. More han three thousand are now here.

ST. Louis. May 5. Rebel Retreat Toward Richmond From fifteen to twenty of the most prop -day under Gen. Curtis's recent order.

> THE ARMY IN KENTUCKY .- A special to th incinnati Gazette states that nothing new ad been heard at Lexington, up to 9 o'clock quiet possession of the rich bottom lands outh of the Cumberland, waiting events. The Army of Central Kentucky is not yet in notion, but in momentary expectancy. Capt. atham, quartermaster-in-chief, is preparing erect, at Nicholasville and below, immens re-houses. The Government shops and ables will also be removed there from Lex ngton. The Captain is purchasing a very exellent quality of horses, and our cavalry and nounted infantry will shortly have nothing complain of.

The order requiring the return of sick solwhich was complied with, but not without a great deal of reluctance. The opinion gained iers to hospitals nearest their respective omes, has closed up the hospitals at Frank. ort, Danville, Harrodsburg, and Richmond, on the right reaching their rear.

So great was the panic of the rebels that hey abardoned their cannon, arms, knapacks, and everything else that would in the east impede their flight. The works were and reduced the number to one at Lexington ontaining at this time 94 sick and ten attend nts. A camp has been established near the atter place for convalescents, the number of nmates is 372 with 25 attendants. Dr. Ever man remains post surgeon; and Jamison. pretty sharp skirmishing, and occasionally made sallies out of their second and third lines of intrenchments, but were invariably driven back. Upwards of three thousand prisoners were taken in this engagement, mostly belonging to Mississippi, Georgia, and Virginia regiments. A large number of officers from Colonels down were also taken. teward. The 65th regiment Illinois volun eers are in quarantine for small-pox, although ne surgeon avers that the only sick man in ne regiment has the fever and ague. Gen. Carter now occupies the fine foraging

rounds of Wayne county. Gilbert is still in dvance on the extreme left. The rebel Mont between the county and down about Man-nester and Barboursville, and if pursued wil out no doubt as Cluke did, through Sound About 2,000 rebels are said to be at Rut dge, Tenn., for the purpose of annoying ou entucky. It is evident that Kentucky tro ne prospect of reocupying the State this sean. I send you a few extracts from letters ecent date, from which you may judge some that of the condition of affairs. The rebeal communications with Kentucky hav en very seriously interferd with of late, ar ne judicious hanging of some two or thr ine judicious nanging of some two of themore of their letter carriers and depot agen will still further embarrass their arrangement. It would seem that the prices of provision have not fallen since the advance of spring one writing from Tullahoma, March 26th, say

"Prices are awful. I paid yesterday \$60 a pair of \$6 boots; \$30 for a \$3 hat; coats s at \$100 each; eggs \$2 per dozen; butter \$2 pound; whiskey \$10 per quart, when we c get it. When we come to Kentucky thi pring, you all will be in the same fix; so you and better look ahead and be prepared for it. Another, writing from Fairfield, Tennessee April 1st, says: am Adjutant of the First Kentucky Con "I am Adjutant of the First Kentucky Confederate cavalry, Colonel J. R. Butler. I am quite well pleased and perfectly contented. We shall pay you all a visit in force this spring or summer, and afford the Southern people of Lexington an opportunity to breathe freely once more. You know I am no hand to joke. pon the enemy, doing good execution among he sharpshooters secreted in the woods. In the evening our troops came upon a rebel

re pressing us pretty close, will change the programme. tucky, and will. way of illustrating the amiable way he English fashion, I quote the close of a let-

"When you write again, you had better di ect openly to me, in the care of the Rev. Mr.

—, Memphis, Tenn. He is a neutral, you He is in the confiden ees, and comes in and out of the lines fro own to his plantation at pleasure, and always hatever they want.' I omit the name of the reverend, as his case

being looked into by the authorities. writing to another, kindly invites her 'Scott will be hung on the 19th of June, do ome over and see it. If it was only that Mor-an Vance (U. S. Commissioner in Kentucky) would go to see it with the greatest plea

Another, in April, still harps upon the high rices: "I paid \$9 for a knife worth 75 cents oard at the hotels here is \$2 a meal and \$1 eed for horses. Money is mighty plenty be hobody places much store by it though the spend it like dirt. Gold is worth six for on l like it pretty well, but if I had it to do over again I'd stay in old Kentucky."

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT-Tuesday, May 5 Com'th vs William Lawrence, charged with elony. Penitentiary four years. Com'th' vs Morris Lavielle, charged with

Com'th vs Anthony Maginty, charged with Com'th vs Wm. Smith, charged with felony

Elijah Applegate and Geo. Shoenbergley Martin, Geo. H. Bleim, and Heph Gernon.

OWENSBORO, KY., May 2, 1863. To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: GENTLEMEN: I desire to say to you that the communication of "Order Sam from McLean county does me gross injustice and misrepresents my position in almost every particular. You will I know do me the justice to withhold your opinion until I can have time to satisfy you and disabuse the public mind, which will be done in a few days by urged a vigorous prosecution of it. I desire to call your attention to my letter to you, and reiterate the sentiments contained in it. I endorse the action of the Kentucky Legislature and of the Union Convention of the 18th of March, and will cordially support its populace. March, and will cordially support its nomine I am truly yours, JOHN H. McHENRY, JR.

MARRIED. on the 4th inst., by the Rev. William Holman, I orge A. Watkins and Anna A. Johnson, both is city. Cincinnati and Keokuk papers please copy.

DIED.

Grieve not, mother; she is gone To a land far brighter than this.

on yesterday morning, at the residence of hiughter, Mrs. W. T. Haggin, Mr. Thomas Y. Brent urn and McCool state that there were 3,000 pectators. Coburn won the first blood in the st round, the first knock down in the 49th burn and McCool state that there were 3,000 spectators. Coburn won the first blood in the 1st round, the first knock down in the 49th round, and at the end of the 68th round was declared victorious. McCool is severely injured, and came up for the last twenty rounds merely to receive punishment. He showed himself to be possessed of no ability as a fighter, but he is a good wrestler and a game man.

daughter, Mrs. W. T. Haggin, Mr. Thomas Y. Brenty, in the 62d year of his age.

Euneral services will be held at the house on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock a. M. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.

In this city, on the morning of the 5th inst., in the 2d year of her age, Mrs. Artha P. Jenkins, wife of Charles F. Jenkins, Esq., late of Saratoga, Lyon county, Ky.

Her uneral services will be held at the house on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock a. Artha P. Jenkins, wife of Charles F. Jenkins, Esq., late of Saratoga, Lyon county, Ky.

Her uneral services will be held at the house on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock a. The friends of the family are followed. The firends of the family are followed. The firends of the family are invited to attend.

Sultana, Memphis. Jewess, Cin. Big Grey Eagle, Hend. The river is falling slowly, with 7 feet 8 inches water in the canal, and 5 feet 8 inches in the Indiana chute. Veather clear and warm. The Major Anderson is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day at noon.

The Des Moines arrived from Nashville yesterday ceavily laden with tobacco for this port.

The Lady Pike, from Memphis, brought a heavy argo of cotton for this port yesterday.

The Lower Ohio, Cumberland, and Tennesce are

l at Smithland, Ky.

The Star Grey Eagle leaves for Henderson to-day. The Wren will arrive from Kentucky River to-day.
The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says that
V. E. Horton, jr., has sold the tow-boat James Watson
to Mr. W. A. Healy, of that city, for \$9,000. She left o Mr. W. A. Healy, of that city, for \$9,000. She left incinnati for St. Louis on Monday with a tow of 8,500 rrels of salt. A first-class boat for the Lower Ohio may be of on application to Cropper, Patten, & Co.'s, by three 'clock this evening.
We regret to learn that Capt. John L. Bruce is very

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Gen. Buell, Cin. Hazel Dell, Tenn. River. Des Moines City, Nashv. Lady Pike, Memphis.

COMMERCIAL.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, } The general features of our market continue dull. The money market declined considerably, no doubt. om the encouraging news from the seat of war. The bacco market was exceedingly light, and sales were the best quality. We quote gold at 43@45 B cent buying and 50 B cent selling. There londay, from Gen. Carter, except that he is are no sales of silver and demand notes We quote the buying rate of silver at 30@32 \$ cent. Demand notes buying at 42@43. The bankers buy tucky notes at 2 % cent, and Indiana notes at 1@2 % cent premium. We quote the notes of the three old banks of Tennessee at 8@10 B cent dis. Government certificates of indebtedness are bought at 98@98%c. Southern currency is quoted at from 35 to 45 B cent dis. Eastern exchange in demand at 1/4@1/8 \$\mathbb{R}\$ cent discount

> ales at \$6.50@6 75 for extra family, and \$5.50@5 75 for superfine. Sales 1,000 bushels wheat at \$1.15@1.20 for red and \$1 20@1 25 for prime white, and market dull. We quote cern at 70c for ear and shelled. Sales of rye at 85c. Oats in demand at 80@85c from wagons. Bar ley at \$1 25. Sales shipstuffs at \$20 % ton, shorts at \$17. and bran at \$14. asked; bulk meats-shoulders 41/4c, sides 52/4c, hams 64c; bacon-shoulders 54c, sides 7@8c, hams plain, c, hams sugar and canvassed, 10%c. Market very dult

FLOUR AND GRAIN - Flour is dull, with light

in everything but hams.

Mackerels—Sales of No. 1 in kits at \$2 50 and No. 2 at \$2. LARD-Prime held at 9%c, but only 9c offered: No. 1, 8½c. Grease 7@7½c. SHEETINGS—Dull. Sales of G. W. at 35c Byard. TALLOW-Held at 10c, but this is above the views of

CHEESE-Sales light. Old 14%@15c, and new at 11@ Eggs-Light sales at 141/20 7 dozen GROCERIES-Unchanged; sales sugar in hhds at 131/6 13½c; yellow in bbls at 13½@14c, crushed and refined sugar at 16@16½c, a few barrels old New York molasses at 65c, and new at 70c. Sales Rio coffee at 33@34c.
POTATO E3—Sales of 100 bbls Pinkeyes from store at \$2 to \$3 bbi. Northern potatoes are selling at \$3 25

COTTON YARNS-Unchanged. Sales of No. 500 at

Onions-Sales from the country at \$5,005 50 % bbl. Sheetings—Sales G. W. at 35c. Whisky—Light sales at 43c. FLAXSEED—Firm at the mills at \$2 00 % bushel. Linseed Oil—Sales at \$1 55 % gallon. COTTON SEED-\$1 75@2 \$ bushel, retail.

2 75, 12 at \$13@13 75, 12 at \$14@14 75, 8 at \$15@15 75. at \$16@16 75, 6 at \$17 25@17 50, 1 at \$18@18 75, 2 at 19@ 19 25, 1 at \$20, 3 at \$2!@21 75, 1 at \$22 75, and 1 at \$23 75. CINCINNATI, May 5, P. M. Flour dull and prices nominal; superfine \$5.50. Wheat dull, at \$1.23@125 for rea and \$1.35@140 for white. Corn and oats dull, but prices are unchanged. Whiskey declined to 41c.
Nothing done in provisions worthy of note.
Gold 145@146. Exchange firm.
There is great anxiety to hear from Hooker's army, so much so that business is partially neglected.

TOBACCO-Sales 157 hhds: 7 at \$7 52@780, 15 at \$8@8 95,

11 at \$9@9 95, 23 at \$10@10 75, 18 at \$11@11 75, 16 at \$12@

NEW YORK, May 5, P. M. Cotton dull and lower; small sales at 643,4656.
Flour opened dull, but closed rather more steady, with a moderate demand, at 86 4066 65, for extra state, \$6 8567 for extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$7 0568 for trade brands. or trade brands.
Whiskey without decided change at 45@45½c; small ales reported at 46c, which is decidedly above the Mheat quiet and without material change. Corn wheat quiet and without important change. Oats less active and prices without important and dull at \$3@85c.
Sugar u fair demand at 10@12/4c for New Orleans,
9%@1c for Muscovado, and 11%@12/4c for Porto Rico.
Molasses—New Orleans in active request.
Molasses—New Orleans in active request.

STEAMBOATS.

For Nashville. will leave on this day, postively the 6th inst., at 4 P. M., from city wharf. For freight or passage apply on board or to [m6*] B. J. CAFFREY, Agent. For Frankfort and Woodford---Short Trip.
Leaves this day, the 6th inst., at 3 P. M.
WEEN, SANDERS, master, will leave
for the above For Ireight or passage
apply on board or to
MOURHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson

REGULAR U. S. MAIL PACKET

STAR GREY EAGLE...John HUTSINFILLER, master.

Will leave as above on this day, the
filt inst., at 5 P. M., positively, from
Portland wharf. For passage apply on
m6

MOORHEAD & CO., Agents. Leaves this day, the oth inst., at noon.
The fine steamer CONVOY, J. J. Coars,
master, will leave as above. For freight
or passage apply on board or to
CROPPER, PATTEN, & CO.
Nos. 143 and 145 East Fourth street.
N. B.—The Convoy has capacity for 100 tons freight.

For Cairo, Hickman, and Memphis. MERALD Will leave as above on Thursday, the company of the company EGULAR PACKET—U.S.MAIL MORNING LINE opnecting at Cincinnati with Early Eastern Trains, FOR CINCINNATI.

The magnificent passenger steamers MAJ. ANDERSON, HILDBETH, master, One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.

Office at the Wharfboat, foot of Third at. MARIETTA & CINCINNATI RAILROAD PASTERN EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE-given for the delivery of Merchandise in BALTIMORE,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, At lowest rates by GEO. O. BOWEN, Agent, No. 139% west Third st., bet. Main and the rivel teb28 disly

COFFEE—
600 bags fair to prime Rio;
100 mate old Java;
se store and for sale by
a23
A. RAWSON & CO.. 214 Main OLDEN SIRUP—Plain and extra, in whole and half bbls and kegs, in store and for sale by a23 A. RAWSON & CO., 214 Main st. FINE SUGARS-Crushed, Powdered, and Granu-lated, also fine old N. O. Sugar, for sale by HIBBITT & SON. COUNTRY BACON-Hams, Sides, Shoulders, and Joles for sale by FINE VINEGAR-20 bbls Ballou's Vinegar for sale HIBBITT & SON.

HIBBITT & SON, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, FLOUR and TEA STORE, No. 233 Market street, between Second and Third a25 R EFINED SUGARS—
R 500 bbls Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated;
150 bbls Soft Crushed;
200 bbls Yellows;
110 store and for sale by
a23 A. RAWSON & CO., 214 Main st.

GOLDEN SIRUP—
G 109 kegs Battmore Refined;
50 % bbls do do;
Justroceived in store and for sale by
a16
JAMES TODD, 324 Main st. Cheapest Map in the World.

CLAIMS BOUGHT AT LOWEST RATES. ISHAM HENDERSON.

Office in Journal Office.

he Magasponox and Mattaposi creeks, south of Fredericksburg, has certainly been accom shed, and the road to Richmond is thus co ff from the enemy.
Eight hundred prisoners, including an entire giment, the 23d Georgia, were brought to Vashington this morning, and marched down ennsylvania Avenue to the Old Gapitol nurder. Continued. rison. Their appearance was the subject of nurder. Continued. Penitentiary two years.

The Grand Jury returned the following inndictments: rominent among the number. Evans was in command at Leesburg during the Ball's Blut

Clara Maloy, alias Clara Sullivan, felony Eaton, alias Jno. Moore, and Wm. Ramsey, horse stealing; H. Falkenbaugh; Jas. Connelly and Jno. Harris; Patrick Nolan; Fred. Zim merman, Jas. Wilson, and Geo. Read; Jno. W. A special from Cairo says the steamer Lady Buckman and Chas. Rogers, robbery; John Franklin arrived from Vicksburg Thursday night. That morning Gen. Sherman, with a leet of transports, accompanied by gunboats, bassed up the Yazoo and made an attack on the rebel batteries. In the afternoon several Nolle prosequis were entered in the case of Wm. Cook, charged with felony, and P. P. Hays, charged with passing counterfeit money. poard. The report is that Gen. Sherman anded at precisely the same place where he nade the former attack. Cannonading and

Carthage Wednesday that a very heavy force landed on the Mississippi side, eight miles above Grand Gulf. Our gunboats had been Hooker's army is more complete than was at irst supposed. All that the most sanguine would hope for has been realized. We conimportant success. There are facts connected with this movement which cannot at present I have been grossly misrepresented, and know you have been sadly (for me) misi e stated, but when it is completed they will evelope themselves and be appreciated."

one, ur own. M. M.

[From the National Intelligencer.] MR. AMBROSE'S LETTERS. LETTER VI.-REVOLUTION.

MARCH, 1863 The aspiration of Southern ambition, which has reached to the climax of rebellion, was not the growth of a month or a year. Those who have watched the course of public events and noted the development of opinion in the uth for years past have seen many signs o the coming peril; and, if the country was no prepared for it, it was not for want of an occasional warning. Everybody knew there were restless spirits in the South who would rejoice in the opportunity to destroy the Union, and that these were endeavoring to reate a sectional sentiment that might favor he accomplishment of their wish. But the the accomplishment of their wish. But the common faith of the country in the patriotism common faith of the country in the patriotism of the people of the South, and the profound conviction of the whole North, and we may say also of the larger part of the Southern communities, that no motive existed which could possibly stir up the people of any State to the mad enterprise of assailing the integrity of the Union, dispelled every apprehension on this score. The public generally regarded the danger as a chimera. Even the Government, which ought to have been dis-Government, which ought to have been dis-trustful enough to put itself on guard, seemed to be utterly unconscious of the gathering Never was a country taken so much

The nation exhibited something more than its customary light-heartedness, and had risen into a tone of hilarity from the peculiar excitements of the year. The spring was occu-pied with celebrations of the advent of the Japanese Embassy, which signalized the en-largement of our commerce with the East, and autumn was filled with pageants to welcome the heir of the British throne, whose visit was regarded as an event of national congratulation that promised long peace and happy fel-lowship with the world—a token of new strength and greater influence to the Republic. strength and greater influence to the kepuble, it was a year distinguished by public demonstrations of faith and hope in the future destiny of the country. Few persons were willing to believe, or allowed themselves to think, that, whilst we were thus increasing the popularity of the nation abroad and inaugurating an era of remarkable promise to the advantage of our foreign and domestic interests, there was any considerable party amongst us who could harbor the parricidal design of crushing these brilliant hopes in the destruction of the country itself, or that the band of political agistors when the public was accounted ators, to whom the public was accustomed to pute such a design, could so infatuate their lowers as to prevail with them to attempt It was in this state of confident security estations, that the storm broke upon the coun-

Notwithstanding this dissonance between the tone of public feeling at that time, and the terrific incident which grated upon it with such inopportune discord, the rebellion was a predestined fact which came at its appointed that the world have the world always the world and the such as the same that the such as the same that the such as the same that The year, the month, almost the week s explosion had been determined in counof its explosion had been determined in councils held long before, and the plot had no regard to the barometer of national sentiment, indifferent alike to the good will which delights in establishing peace, or that more con-genial meou which promotes quarrel. It was foreordained that the Presidential elec-1860 should furnish, not the occasion,

but the day of dissolution. Let us endeavor to extract from the history of the times and our own observation of the character of our people what we can find to solve this problem. It has grown to be almost a universally accepted fact on the northern side of Mason and Dixon's line that slavery is the cause of the rebellion. This is so broadly received that the corrollary derived from it seams at this time, to be the syjon from it seems, at this time, to be the axiom upon which the special friends of the Admin-istration are endeavoring to direct the conduct of the war to put the rebellion down. Slavery being the cause of the rebellion, the war, it is said, must be aimed at the extinc With them it would appear to be no onger a point to compel the insurgents to submit to the laws and return to their alle giance; but rather to act on the assumptio hat no peace is desirable which leaves slavery I think this view of the origin of our trou

bles requires some qualifications. Slavery, of itself and for itself, is not the cause of the resellion. I do not believe that there was one ntelligent, leading, and thinking man in the south, when this rebellion broke out, who imagined that slavery was in any kind of dan ger either from the action of the National Government or the State Governments; nor lavery which no power on this continent, urse of administre which these organizations combi to its protection, but are such as no govern-ment ever before supplied, and such, also, as no government, of the same scope of jurisdicion and power, would ever again agree to nake. It is the merest snam and make-believe for any Southern man to pretend that the in-stitution of slavery was ever brought into peril before this rebellion exposed it to the dangers that now surround it. I can hardly suppose that any man of sense in the South ould believe otherwise than that a war, once rovoked between the States, would be the nly effective agency whi, h could destroy or mpair it against the will and without the co-peration of the Slave States themselves. Slavery may be said to be the cause of the bellion only in the same sense in which we may affirm that cotton and sugar are the cause ate, and social life are the source out of which

only ostensibly the motives to rebellion. They were the means made use of to give pretext and consistency to the scheme. With the unthinking or excitable masses of the outh, it is true, these agitations were the rincipal incentives to revolt. They furnished them a ready argument, and made the threat of breaking up the Union familiar to the Southern mind, and, to a certain extent, popsouthern mad, and, or a certain extent, popular. They had something of the same effect upon portions of the people of the North; for the aversion to the Union was not alone harbored in the South. I have no doubt that the extreme opinions on this subject, preached and written by a sect in New England, had a most pernicious influence in extending the thought of dissolution through the South. There was an equal fanaticism on both sides, quite as evident in favor of slavery in one section as against it in the other. Secessionsts and abolitionists, in the ultra phases of heir respective demands, were in full accord as to the ultimate remedy of the grievances they imagined themselves to suffer. It was curious to see how, in ascending the gamut of their opposite extravagances, the two parties kept pace with each other on the scale of which the highest note on each side was disbeginning, in harmony in admitting slavery to be a social evil which was to be considerately dealt with and abandoned when that could be done without injury to existing in-terests. From this point Southern enthusiasts verged in one direction, Northern in another. With one slavery rose to be asserted successively as a harmless utility, as a blessing, a divine institution, and, finally, as "the cornerstone rejected by the builders," upon which a new dynasty was to be constructed, and our old cherished Union to be dashed into fragments. With the other, slavery, passing through equal grades, was declared to be a disgrace; a great national sin: a special curse of Heaven and ational sin; a special curse of Heaven, and, at last, a stigma that made the Union "a covenant of hell," which, therefore, should be shattered to atoms to give place to another order of polity. The two opposite lines thus converged in the same point, that of dissolution. This is the extreme boundary to which a passionate monomania has at last conducted the agitations of thirty years of the subject of slavery. The irritation produced by this persevering and angry reverberation of the question, from side to side, undoubtedly prepared the people of the South for the explosion of 1860, and equally prepared the people of the tered to atoms to give place to another order 1860, and equally prepared the people of the North for a prompt resentment against it, and thus misled the popular opinion on both sides to regard the slavery question as the immediate source of the attempt at revolution. But the contrivers, the heads and leaders of the scheme, had a much deeper purpose that the redress of any imagined danger to the security of the institution. They only took advantage of the common sensibility of their people on this subject to aid them in a design of much wider import We may find a guide to our investigation of

this design in a review of the composition and character of Southern society. It is not always a gracious task to analyze national character, and particularly when our own countrymen are in question. If, therefore, I should be thought too "candid" in what I am about to write, I hope I shall find my warrant in the sincere respect l entertain for the many excellent traits of Southern characer, and still more in the esteem with which l herish the memory of many personal friends in whom I have found everything to admire and really nothing to blame—except, indeed, the facility with which they have yielded to

brave beyond all other people; quick to resent dishonor; keen in their perception of

many of these excellent qualities, and I would not disparage their claims to any of them, because I think that the very assertion of such a claim is the proof of an appreciation of these virtues, which in itself is a merit of good omen. It shows the tendency of their aspirations, which is one good step towards success in accomplishing them. But, on the other hand, we may remark that this self-esteem, whilst it exalts its possessor, is apt in the same degree to breed opinions derogatory of all other people outside of their boundary. The South accordingly has its aversions, and amongst these ingly has its aversions, and amongst these ing is more conspicuous than the dislike of the common masses of the Southern people
—I speak more particularly of the untravelled
portion of them—to the natives of the New
England States. This dislike is as old as the
colonial era. Even in the Revolutionary war
of 1778, if it did not impair the sturdy union effort which won the victory, it bred minor dissensions and vexatious jealousies. The application of the word "Yankee" was even then,
as it is now, an expression of the derision
with which the man of the South regarded the
man of New England. It signified at that common masses of the Southern people New England. It signified at that day, and long afterwards, in the vulgar apprehension, a shrewd, cunning chapman, who invariably outwitted the credulous Southerner in a bargain. It has lost something of this significance in these later times, since the credulous Southron has grown more worldly, and developed some of the qualities of an expert chapman himself. It now rather indicates

hatred engendered by jealousy of New England growth and prosperity.

In a sober estimate of all these characteristics, which it is hardly necessary to say are not to be attributed to the most cultivated and liberal men of the South, we may set down both the self-esteem and the aversion I have described to the account of that provincial vanity and prejudice which are always ob-served in isolated communities, and which, I think, are also, in some degree, distinctive of a simply agricultural people.

This popular dislike of the North, unrea-

sonable and trivial as it is, has had a good deal to do with the aggravation of the temper which has fomented the rebellion. It quickened the jealousy of the South against every political movement in the country that indicated the probability of Northern control in the Government. Every revelation made by the census of the growing preponderance of Northern population—by which I mean the population of the Free States in general was received by the South as the announce ment of a rapidly advancing era when South ern domination must give way to Northernwhen the sceptre must depart from Judah. I think we have very clear proof that at no time since the adoption of the Constitution were the politicians of the South disposed to tolerate the election of a Northern President, unless they had a satisfactory assurance that he would administer the Government in obedience to their dictation, or a least conformably to their views of policy. In the time of the elder Adams there was a settled, and even an exasperated opposition to him, which threatened to break up the Government, on this ground. Mr. Jefferson evidently alluded to this scheme, in his letter to John Taylor of Caroline, in 1798, in which he wrote an argument to discourage it-manifestly as an an swer to some suggestions on that subject from his correspondent. His argument, I may remark, in passing, was equally against the right and the policy of such a proceeding. Refer-ring to the "scission of the Union" as a sup-posed lawful resort, he declares that with it 'no Federal Government could ever exist. There are many proofs now extant besides this of the reluctance of the Southern States to allow any influence but their own to pre-dominate in the Government, even in that age of our Republic when it was not pretended that any Southern right was brought into jeopardy either by the National or State authorities, or by the temper of private opinion.

The objection to Northern rule was simply founded on the pride of Southern ambition.

It is only necessary to reflect upon the restiveness of Southern politicians of the last and the present generation, and to observe the solicitude with which they have always contemplated any invasion of their own suprement in the Government, and the invastration. acy in the Government, and the importunate zeal with which they have insisted upon pre-serving an equilibrium between free and slave States—meaning by that, the preponderance of Southern influence—to be convinced that the perpetuity of their control of the Administration has been the leading idea of their policy. The threat of disunion has been the customary persuasion by which they have, from time to time, endeavored to subdue the dovernment or the State Governments; nor that it could be successfully assailed by the hostility that was exhibited against it in the public or private opinion of Northern society. I think that astute Southern statesmen were and are perfectly convinced that the Government of the United States, embracing both is tration has been the leading idea of their policy. The threat of dismion has been the public or private opinion of Northern society. I think that astute Southern statesmen were and are perfectly convinced that the Government of the United States, embracing both is tration has been the leading idea of their policy. The threat of dismion has been the judicion of that grain-producing region, which is throughout the istration of that grain-producing region, which is throughout the istration of that grain-producing region, which is throughout the istration of that grain-producing region, which is throughout the istration of that grain-producing region, which is throughout the istration of that grain-producing region, which is throughout the istration of that grain-producing region, which is throughout the istration of that grain-producing region, which is throughout the istration of that grain-producing region, which is through the interval of the policy. The threat of dismion has been the leading idea of their policy. The threat of dismion has been the policy. The threat of disminon has been the policy. The threat of disminon has been the policy. The threat of dismion has been the policy. The threat of dismion has been the policy. The threat of every Presidential canvass since the great flurry of addition in 1832, and, in fact, its frequency had made it so stale that when, at last, the danger was really imminent, the country was incredulous of the event, as much from derision of the threat as a worn-out trick as from the convergence of the convergence of the second of the seco trick, as from the common conviction that no cause had arisen to provoke it.

Looking at the various pretexts upon which, as occasion prompted, this disunion was threatened—the tariff, the navigation laws, organization, the territories—all of which have been used in turn by the Cotton States to frighten the nation with the danger of rupture we have in these the most perspicuous guid to the true motives of the breach of 1861 fact was then at last demonstrated that the hour was at hand when other interests in the country were to have a hearing and influence and that the majority of the nation meant to govern it; that the South must take its due and proper place in the Union and relinquish its ambition of undivided empire. That long-feared and long-warded-off day had come, and with it came the first, real, unfeigned, absolute purpose of the partisan politicians of the Southern States in combination to account the thern States in combination to separate the South from the North, and to attempt to build up a power at home, in which Southern politics and Southern ambition should have undisputed sway. The Union was enjoyed as long as it ministered to the ascendency of the Planting States, but was to be cast off as soon

as the nation reached that epoch in it its progress at which it was able to release itself from the thraldom of sectional control, and to regulate its policy in accordance with the demands of the general welfare. Never was the selfishness, which is the proverbial sin of politicians and the common imverbial sin of politicians and the common imputation against corporate bodies, which the nobler qualities of individual manhood scorns and the morality of social life condemns, more and the morality of social life condemns, more the wigilance of Government or the imperfect the vigilance of Government or the imperfect that the vigilance of Government or the vigilance of Governm and the morality of social life condemne, more conspicuously illustrated than in this example furnished by a people who boast not less of means of success which the necessity of concealment imposed upon it rendered abortive. ring a period of seventy years the oldest of these States—and the younger from the date of their organization—had drawn from the Union a power and prosperity they never could have obtained alone. It is not too much to affirm that they are indebted to the Union for everything which has made their position in the eye of the world worthy of considers. the highest note on each side was dis-Both North and South were, at the greater part of them owe their very existence; greater part of them owe their very existence; all owe to it their protection and defence, their flourishing commerce, their ready and cheap supply of manufactures, their conveniences of luxurious or comfortable life; they owe to the Union in great degree their internal improvements, and in no small proportion their most active and intelligent population. And now conceiving that they have extracted these advantages from their own resources, they do not hesitate to renounce their most sacred obligations of duty and obedience for

the illusion of a national independence, which, whatever may be its import upon their own fortunes, they persuade themselves cannot be anything else than destruction to the prosperi-ty of the comrades they seek to abandon. ty of the comrades they seek to abandou.

It is lamentable to see this false estimate of duty in any section, but our regret is increased the Gulf States, Cuba, St. Domingo, and other islands, Mexico, Central America, and persistence with which we discover so allowed themselves to think that, in following the lead of these counsellors, they will ever find any adequate compensation for the sacri-fice they make of the long career of happy for-tune opened to them by the protection of the

motive for seeking this independence? Can it be for any advantage which a State of the Union, and especially any State within the compass of the old thirteen, could lawfully and honorably demand from its associates in the Confederacy?

the Coafederacy?

In the adoption of the Constitution there was a plighted faith volunteered by every member of the Union to observe and keep the first fruits of all this wealth of culture. member of the Union to observe and keep every covenant expressed in that instrument. Each State relied upon the faith and honor of its sister State, and upon the pledge of the whole people of the United States to abide by the terms of that great compact, and to perform every duty it exacted of them. In fracternal reliance upon that honor, each and every State committed itself to all the responsibilities the Union imposed. Each willingly assumed these responsibilities, in full confidence that no one would ever shrink from its share in the participation of the common duty, but that all would religiously discharge every obligation of the compact. There was thus a perfect assurance given to the nation that whilst all enjoyed the profit, the prosperity, and the glory of the Union, all would equally adopt its burdens and make whatever necessary sacrifice of individual or State advantage the common good might require. This is a bit of Fernech support to the nation of the common good might require. This is a common good might require. The common good might require. The content of the temper of the common good might require. The content of the temper of 1860 of Fernech support to the good will of the Emperor!

Leach State relied upon the faith and honor of its swealth of culture. Certainly a very dazzling lure this to the good will of the Emperor!

Lis said the Emperor was quite captivated with the first view of this brilliant project, but on riper deliberation was brought to a pause. The scheme, he discovered, stood on on slavery, which was much too rickety a support to win favor in this nineteenth century with the shrewdest of European statesmen. The plot was "too light for the counterpoise of so great few years, but very soon it would tumble down and come to nought. And so, it is whispered, the Emperor declined the venture. This is a bit of secret history which time may or may not verify. From some inklings of the common good might require. This is a bit of secret history which time may on the common good might requi the delusion which carried them into this rebellion.

adopt its burdens and make whatever necessary sacrifice of individual or State advantage it rue. We heard various Loastings in the summer of 1860 of French support to the summer of 1860 of Fre

that consent should be asked and refused; and, moreover that the insurgent party should be able to show, such a violation of compact by the offending Government as to produce intolerable oppression for which no remedy was to

be found but that of separation.

Now, nothing is more clear than that neither of these conditions existed. There was no consent sought for or expected, but, on the to prevent the risk of either consent or concil iation. The conductors of the movement seemed to think, in the words of Sir Lucius ing to explain it." There was no intolerable oppression, or indeed oppression of any kind. The utmost point to which any mover of the here might be some oppression hereafterhough that was not very intelligibly made ou in the result of the Presidential election, which proved the successful party to be in a minority of the whole vote of the country. We had heard, it is true, a great deal about the iniquity of imell Governments, and indeed when it concerned Southern interests, where the special re-quisitions of Southern policy, which always on manufactures, as exemplified in the recom mendation of the minimum principle which was introduced into the tariff of 1816 by Mr was introduced into the tarin of 1816 by Mr. Calhoun, with the express view of encouraging the manufacture of American cotton in order to exclude India fabrics from our market. We had heard a complaint that the bounty of the Government had fallen in stinted measure upon the South in the expenditures of the reseauce, but the fact was that the public revenue: but the fact was that the publ easure was applied in that section to the establishment of forts, arsenals, navy yards hospitals, custom-houses, mints, and other public structures, quite as liberally as they were needed, and certainly without any idea of unjust discrimination; whilst, in addition to these expenditures, enormous amounts, far

to these expenditures, enormous amounts, far greater than were appropriated to any other section, were expended in the purchase and defence of Southern territory.

It might be pertinently asked here, in reference to these complaints, did the South, by asserting its independence, expect to escape the necessity of raising revenue without a resort to impost? Did it enter into their plan to to imposts? Did it enter into their plan tabandon the protection of sugar, the manufac ture of iron, of copper, of cotton, weol, leather, glass, or the many other commodities to which Virglnia, Tennessee, Georgia, and other parts of the South are now devoting capital, with anticipation of future enlargenent? Would they be willing to hazard the experiment of refusing the demands of those States on this subject—with that swift remedy of secession acknowledged as a power in their

I need say nothing here of the preservation f slave institutions as a motive to independence; I have already commented on that soint; but I may add a few words on the extension of slavery into the Territories, which has latterly been presented as a question of injustice done to the South. In regard to that, I have to remark that the recent demand was or the right to plant slavery north of the lati-ude of 36° 30' —the South had already secured the privilege south of that line, where every foot of territory was by law open to the ad-mission of slavery. It is a very notable fact that, from the be-ginning of the Government, Southern states.

men have refused to allow slavery to go north of that line in the Territories. The Northwestern territory, embracing all the States north of the line, was made inviolably free soil by the demand of Virginia and the sup-port of Southern votes. The Missouri com-promise was also a Southern measure, and its assage was hailed as the triumph of the South over the North. But was there really any wish to plant slavery north of that line? there a man of the South who would have engaged in such an adventure, if the prohibi-tion of the Missouri compromise had never been made? What inducement can be imigined which would persuade a Sourthern planter to abandon his productive sugar or otton field and to transport his slaves into the rigorous climate and to the ungenial culettlement after the South had renounced the Union, and its projected revolution—if that were a destined event—had become a success

Pursue this inquiry through all the details it may suggest, and when you have exhausted your catechism you will find that the whole of these supposed motives for independence are utterly baseless; that they are simply pretexts and nothing more, employed as ntrap the ignorant or as topics to feed the se ition of men who welcome anything that nay seem like argument to sustain a foregone

ourpose of revolt.

The pursuit of independence by these Con-ederated States has a very different aim from the redress of such shallow griefs as these.

Whoever shall be able hereafter to revea the secret history of these various conclaves which have held counsel on the repeated atempts to invade and conquer-or, as the ld the schemes of seizing Nicaragua, of aiding revolution in Mexico, of possessing Sono-ra, will make some pretty sure advances in disclosing the true pathway to the source of this rebellion. The organization of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and their spread Anglis of the Golden Circle, and their spread over the country; their meetings and transac-tions; who managed them and set them on to do their appointed work; whoever shall pen-etrate into the midnight which veiled this order from view, will also open an authentic chapter in the history of this outbreak.

ticians was dazed with a vision of empire. Years have been rolling on whilst this brilliant scheme was maturing in their private councils and at intervals startling the nation by some unexpected eruption. The design, which lay too deep in darkness to be penetrated by the many lives were lost. Worse than these mishaps, eager hopes were disappointed and long-indulged dreams dissipated. It was found that the Union was in the way; that the Federal Government was the impediment, and that, as long as the South was bound to obey that Government, frustration of these cherished experience bred the hostility of thwarted ambition against the Union, and turned the thoughts of these agents of mischief towards

its destruction.
Then came the next-movement. There is, I think, a better foundation than mere rumor for saying that overtures were made, before he rebellion broke out, to the Emperor of the the revellion broke out, to the Emperor of the French for support and patronage in the scheme; that a very alluring picture was presented to him of a great Southern Confederacy, to embrace the land of cotton, of sugar, of coffee, of the most precious tobaccos, and of the choicest fruits, of the most valuable timber, and the richest mines—comprehending the Gulf States Cube St. Dominground the haps reaching even beyond into the border of South America—a great tropical and semi tropical paradise of unbounded affluence of product, secured by an impregnable monopoly created by nature. This large domain was to be organized into one Confederate Govern-ment, and provided with the cheapest and most docile and submissive of all labor; it lands were to be parcelled into principalities

summer of 1860 of French support to the threatened separation, and there were agents in Europe negotiating for it. During all that preliminary period, there was a great deal said in the South about reviving the slave trade. When the Emperor refused this was suddent. He then fell against one of the large and cut it nearly off just below the trade. When the Emperor refused this was suddent. He then fell against one of the large

brave beyond all other people; quick to resent dishonor; keen in their perception of what is great or noble; refined and elegant in manners. They claim, besides, superior talent, more acute insight, and higher energy than their neighbors. They are prolific in statesmen, orators, and politicians. They are manily, truthful, and chevalresque. This the portrait they draw of themselves.

Now, I do not mean to dispute these pretensions. The South possesses, in marked degree, many of these excellent qualities, and I would not disparage their claims to any of them, because I think that the very assertion of such a claim is the proof of an appreciation of justice would impose upon the malcontent fragment the duty of appealing to the rest who composed the body politic for their consent to a measure which must necessarily be an injury to them. How much more imperative is the duty of such an appeal when no such right to withdraw is contained in that compact, and when the proceeding, unless sanctioned by the general consent of the nation, could only be classed in the category of revolution? To make a decent case of justification for revolution, every tribunal of moral law or enlightened opinion would hold that, as a preliminary fact, that consent should be asked and refused; and, oddly enough for a government the duty of appealing to the rest who composed the body politic for their consent to a measure which must impose who represented it in England were authorized to assure the British Minister that it was really the old Government which was fighting to perpetuate slavery, whilst the new one was only seeking free trade; thereby gently insinuating a disinterested in difference on the slave question which might was really the old Government of the mation, could only be classed in the slave question which might was really the old Government when he one was only seeking free trade; thereby gently insinuating a disinterested in the slave question which might was really the old Government when he one was only seeking free trade; platform enough to be as pro-slavery or as anti-slavery as its European negotiations may require; and if these should utterly fail, there is nothing in the constitutional provision to interrupt the African slave trade a single day. For what is that provision worth in a region where neither courts nor juries would execute

> Whilst this grand idea of tropical extension was seething in the brain of the leaders, and their hopes of fruition were vivid, the plan was to confine the revolt to the Cotton States, or, at least, to give the Border States a very inferior role in the programme. They migh come in when all was adjusted, but were to have no share in the primary organization. Every one remembers how these Be were flouted in the beginning, and told they were not fit to be consulted, and that the only advantage they could bring to the Southern Confederary was that of serving as a frontier p prevent the escape of slaves. But when ne original plan was found to be a failure the views of the managers were changed; the Border States became indispensable to any hope of success, and the most active agencies persuasion, force, and fraud were set in otion to bring them in. How mournfully n, sank to the humiliation of pocketing the affront that had been put upon her, and con-sented to accept a position which nothing but the weakness of her new comrades induced

the weakness of her new comrades induced them to allow her!

Since the hope of this broader dominion has come to an end, the rebellion is still persistently pursued for the accomplishment of its secondary objects. There is still doubtless some residuary expectation that, even without foreign patronage, in the event of success, this desire of extension of territory may in time be gratified; but it is no longer the chief object of pursuit. The pride of the South, its resentment, its rage are all now enlisted in pushing forward to whatever consummation they may imagine to be attainable. They now insist on independence from the very hatred their disappointments have engendered. But they seek it, too, as the only method left for the enance of that class domination which they have ever enjoyed, and which they are now unwilling to surrende PAUL AMBROSE.

Brooks 1, McPherson 1, and Montz 1: Hands Lost.

Robinson, Captain, Left Field. McPherson, Pitcher. aughan, Centre Field..... atts, Right Field.....

The Club will play regularly hereafter on Tuesday and Friday afternoons, at 31/2 o'clock, CO on Fourth street, between Breckinridge and Central Railroad. Kentucky.

The Chattanooga Rebel of a late date thus makes merry over the scarcity and threatened famine in the Confederacy: The Sumter Tri-Weekly Watchman truthfully and poetically remarks that-Men have shed their blood in vain, Unless the farmers raise more grain

Interest, duty, policy, patriotism, honor and the sternest dictates of self-preservation all concur in warning us to plant full pro-vision crops, says the Montgomery Mail, and truly.

From the faces your fellow-travellers make over their hotel coffee, now-a-days, you may well imagine how wry it is.

METEUROLOGICAL REPORT.-Register of observations made at New Albany, lat. 38° 02', ong. 8° 32', by Dr. E. S. Crosier, Surgeon help this privilege, supposing it were of any value; would the territories be open to slave lst, 1863.

Remarks.-Weekly means: barometer 29.5 rmometer 61.28°, psychrometer (wet bulb) 62°. 28th—rain, beginning at 2 a.m. and ending at 5½ p.m., gentle showers. 29th-rain, beginning at 5 a.m. and ending at 3 p

of the New York Post, writing on the 10th ult furnishes the following:

From a gentleman who has just arrived here from Donaldsonville, I learn that Col.William Wilson and several of the line officers of the 6th New York are under arrest at Baton Rouge, and that twenty-four privates are in prison at Donaldsonville, two of whom have been sentenced to be shot. The origin of the obtained at Baton Rouge on the 25th ult., while embarking for Donaldsonville on the steamer Morning Light. The bar on board the steamer was broken open by the soldiers, who attempted, in a fit of drunkenness, to throw Gen. Dwight overboard. Col. Wilson made every attempt in his power to que the outbreak, but was unsuccessful. The an rests of officers were made under the charge o vates of the regiment for damages done to the

secure the transmission of letters across the lines, Major General Dix has issued the following important orders, which must be carefully

1. No letter must exceed one page of a letter sheet, or relate to any other than purely domestic matters.

2. Every letter must be signed with the writer's name in full.

3. All letters must be sent with five cents

postage enclosed, if to go to Richmond, and tea cents beyond. 4. All letters must be enclosed to the Commanding General of the Department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe. No letter sent to ny other address will be forwarded.
All letters sent to Fortress Monroe withou a strict compliance with these rules, except for prisoners of war, will be transmitted to the JOHN A. DIX, Major General.

GREAT FIRE-The Heart of Denver City in Ashes .- The Denver News published the following on the 19th of April:

A fire broke out this morning at fifteen minutes past one o'clock, in or near the rear of the Cherokee House. In a few minutes all the wooden sheds in that vicinity were in Part of four blocks-in all about two ful blocks—were destroyed, with the exception of two or three fire-proof buildings. Some that were supposed to be fire-proof were completely atted. At present it is impossible to give a stail of the losses, but the aggregate is immense. Nearly half the goods in the city were stored in the burned district—particularly flour, bacon, sugar, &c. Every hardware and stove store in town is destroye

RAILROADS

CHICAGO RAILROAD. FOR ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, DETROIT

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, A PRIL 21, 1863, PAS-A. M. CHICAGO EXPRESS (daily except Surdays), making close connections at Mitchell wit 9. & M. Railroad for St. Louis, Cairo, and the Westriving at St. Louis at 10:40 P. M.; connecting a connecting at the connection at the conne

cago and Detroit.

20 P. M. ST. LOUIS NIGHT EXPRESS (daily) reaching St Louis at 10 A. M. and Cincinnati as 6.A. M. This Train also makes closs connection for Chicago and the Northwest. Returning, leaves St. Louis at 7 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., making immediate connections at Mitcheli with South bound train, arriving at New Albany at 8:30 P. M. and 6:50 A. M.

Only One Change of Cars to St. Louis, Cin-cinnati, or Chicago. Baggage checked through. This Road runs the only evening train from Louis ille connecting with Ohio and Mississippi Road West BEF FOR THROUGH TICKETS and further information apply at the GENERAL RAILROAD OFFICH couthwest corner of Third and Main streets, Louis

S. S. PARKER, Agent.

A. B. GULVER, Sup't.
21 dtf LOUISVILLE & FRANKFORT AND LEXINGTON & FRANKFORT

RAILROADS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APBIL 6, 1862, Train will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A.M. stopping at all stations when flagged except Fai Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview connecting at Eminence with stages for Newcastle, a Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrousburg, and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for George town, and at Lexington via rail and stage for Nicholas ville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at ;10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9:00 A. M., and gill leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frank ort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2:00 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M. FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5:30 A. M. FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 6:00 A. M. Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. 9 P. M.

***SThrough Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Cral
Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Sheibyville, and otheit
towns in the interior for sale, and all futther information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of
Laffaryan, and Brook streets

SAMUEL GILL, Superintenden Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Base Ball.—The following game of Base
Ball was played by the Phoenix Base Ball
Club of this city on Friday evening last. Aces
were made by Messrs. Booth 1, Rogers 2,
Brooks 1, McPherson 1, and Montz 1:

Brooks 1, McPherson 1, and Montz 1: 8 A. M. PASSENGER TRAIN FOR BOWLING Green, and Busseliville on Memphis Branch, and Franklip, Gallatin, and Nashville on Main Road. 5:30 A. M. WAY FREIGHT TRAIN FOR BOWL-ng Green and Memphis Branch. 3.30 P. M. THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN for Nash 5 A. M. THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN for Nash 7 A. M. FREIGHT TRAIN FOR LEBANON. Freight in limited quantities for Bowling Green and Way Stations will be received.

B. MARSHEL, Sup't of Transportation f2 dtf Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reopened

PENNSYLVANIA 325 Miles Double Track.

IN ORDER TO KEEP PACE WITH THE DE-mands of the travelling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and, with its connections, it will be found in all respects a FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted and entirely free from dust. THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA. ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA. CLOSE CONNECTIONS AT HARRISBURG

Baltimore and Washington. ONE TRAIN BUNS DAILY (430 MILES) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE of CARS, Arriving in advance of all other Routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Boat Wokets good on any of the Sound Lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY ROUTE. SLEEPING CARS

ON NIGHT TRAINS TO Philadelphia, New York, & Baltimore. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND FREIGHTS.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be for-arded to and from Philadelphia, Now York, Boston, r Beltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of thic, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or tissourt by Bailroad direct. Once on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point the West by the Pennsylvania Central Edilroad are tall times as favorable as are charged by the other Edil-For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions apply o or address either of the following Agents of the

A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburg. ARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburg. ARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittabu W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, O. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Ind., M. ALKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind., E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. F, SASB, St. Louis, Mo., ARKE & CO., Chicago, III.

LIVESTOCK rers and Farmers will find this the most advan-us route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards, well and supplied with every convenience, have pened on this line and its connections, and every ion is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg,

attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice, is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Superintendent, Altoona, Pa. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. Jans dily

CRICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CAIRO EXPRESS leaves Jeffersonville at 7,30 A. M. 246 P. M. FAST EXPRESS for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicaco, and the East.

10:00 P. M. NIGHT EXPRESS for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East.

Both Trains making connections for the East.

ARRIVE AT JEFFERSONVILLE: 10:20 P. M. from Cincinnati and St. Louis. 3:00 A. M. from Indianapolis and Cincinnati. 1:40 P. M. from St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Cincin n5 dt A. S. CROTHERS, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD J. E. MOORE - - - - Freight Agent, Louisville, Ky.

THEOUGH BILLS OF LADING TO EASTERN OUTLES given at lowest rates via Biver to Pitts burg—Mail Line to Cincinnati and via Jeffersonville BOOTS, SHOES, & HATS.

R.M. INGALLS. COMMISSION MERCHANTS **Boots, Shoes, and Hats,** 436 Main st., up stairs, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION OF DEAL-ers to his stock of these goods adapted for spring and summer wear, which are offered to the trade at Eastern manufacturers' prices. mar30 dtf PORT, SHERRY, AND MADERIA WINES—A few casks extra fine in store and for sale by W. H. WALKER & CO., Main street. RAILROADS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD. 1863. Summer Arrangement. 1863.

THREE DAILY TRAINS EAVE JEFFERSONVILLE, OPPOSITE LOUISVILLE, as follows: 7:30 A. M.,

For St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West. For Chicago and all points in the North & Northwes & For Chicago and all points in the North & Northwes & For Chicago 10:
P. M., being twelve, hours in advance of any other rout 2:45 P. M., Making direct connections as follows:

For Cincinnati. For Cincinnati.
AT INDIANAPOLIS:
For Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York,
Boston, Baltimore, Washington City, and all
points East and Northeast.
For Chicago, Detroit, and all points in the North and
Northwest.
For St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West. 10 P. M.,

Making direct connections as follows: AT SEYMOUR:
For St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West.
For Cheinnati and all points East and Northeast and
North.
AT INDIANAPOLIS:
For all Eastern and Northeastern Cities.
For Toledo, Detroit, &c. This route is 60 MILES SHORTER and passengers save 12 HOURS in time over any and all other routes to Chicago and the Northwest.

This is the shortest and quickest route to all Eastern Cities. ### Passengers should examine their tickers care-fully to see that they read "JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD." Any information can be obtained or Tickets purchased at the office of the Company SOUTHEAST corner of Main and Third streets, Louisville, Ky., or at the R. B. Depot, Jeffersonville. Fare always as low as by any other Route.

Established in 1760

PETER LORILLARD, NUFF & TOBACCO MANUFACTURER 16 & 18 Chambers st.,

Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York) ald call the attention of Dealers to the articles BROWN SNUFF.

YELLOW SNUFF. Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast,
Or LundyToot,
Fresh Scotch.
Fresh Scotch
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION
N PRICES OF FINE-CUT CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
TOBACCO. FINE-CUT CHEWING. ong, P. A. L., or plain, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster, Nos. 1&2 mixed, Tin Foll Cavendish, Turkish Granulated.

N. B. A circular of prices will be sent on applicable april dis The Library of the Kentucky Mechanics' Institute
WILL BE RE-OPENED ON MONDAY, THE 22D
9 to 12 A. M., from 2 to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 in
the evening. m21 dtf JOHN B. DAVIES, Sec'y. A T A MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE, HELD on Thursday evening, 19th inst., the following tentlemen were appointed a Committee to wait upon the citizens and solicit subscriptions to the Institute

e citizens and solicit subscriptions to the Institute "m. Kaye, George Ainslie, John D. O'Leary, B. D ont, George W. Morris, Capt. J. H. Schroeder, an obert Skeone." ME All persons hav ng Books belonging to the Li prary will please return the same without delay. SADDLES, HARNESS

COLLARS, TRUNKS. WHIPS, BITS & SPURS SAM'L BAKER'S Saddlery Warehouse,

609 MAIN STREET, One door above Louisville Hotel.

This is the House. Den't forget the Number OTTER CREEK MILLS

FOR SALE BY

D. J. MURRAY.

On Fourth st., opposite the National Hotel

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK with a large variety of WALKING DOLLS and

II with a large variety of WALKING DOLLS and new style of CHINA CRYING DOLLS and new tyle of BISCET DOLL HEADS and DOLLS; also a rge variety of WILLOW WARE, every vvariety of HILDREN'S VEHICLES, two and four wheel BUGIES. Prices are so much lower than any other ourse that it will be to the advantage of purchasers o give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

H AVING BOUGHT OUT MR. JACOB KELLER'S interest in the HIDE and TALLOW business, we solicit the patronage of the customers of the old

TANNERS AND DEALERS IN LEATHER wil

HOLT & TAYLOR, III Main at.

Wm, Maxcy will attend to the receiving o and Tallow, as usual, at the Factory.

HOLT & TAYLOR.

196 332 Main street, between Third and Fourth, janl dem LOUISVILLE, KY. XXX Anti-Humbug Family Flour S. P. STREELST. FOR SALE ONLY by H. FERGUSON & SOR

Consignments solicited. Orders filled. For Weakness, Wasting, and every form of Debility. ABNER COOPER.

BAKER & CO.'S

0 the blood, give general rotundity to the pervous system. Its value has been remarkably evidenced by its wonderful restorative powers when ordinary tonics had been vain y exhausted. It affords nourishment to he body when no other can be borne, and prnishes the frame with fat in a truly re-Bottled only by us.

CITY DRUGGISTS

ASTROLOGY. Look Out! Good News for All! THE NEVER-FAILING MADAME ISABEL I. SNELL is the best. She succeeds when all others are failed. All who are in trouble; all who have een unfortunate; all whose fond hopes have been isappointed, crushed, and blasted by failse promises and deceit—all fly to her for advice and satisfaction. In love affairs she never fails. She shows you the keness of your future husband or wife. She guides he single to a happy marriage. Her aid and advice ave been solicited in funumerable instances, and the Over Telegraph Office.

THE ABOVE CASKETS ARE MADE OF COKRU-gated Sheet Metal and lined with Gutta Percha or India Rubber so as to be Air and Water Tight. All orders promptly attended to. IMPROVE YOUR SIGHT! Sho is the greatest Astrologist of the nineteenth contry. Some ladies may be a little timid, though they need not fear, it r she practises nothing but what is reconcliable to parliceophers; in fact asingle visit will satisfy the most astidious of her respectability, moral rectitude, and of the purity of her profession and practice. All interviews are strictly private and condential; therefore come, one—come all.

For Prices reduced to suit the times. Ladies one dollar; gentlemen two dollars.

F. S.—Madame Snell will tell the names and ages of all visitors, and will also cast their Horoscope and give them their nativity, also tell the place where they will be most fortunate. Every person who cannot get along in this world, and has bad luck, should be in possession of her Horoscope and get her written opinion of his future prospect in life.

For Bemember the place, 509 Eighth street, second door above Grayson street.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

F. S.—Madame Snell would inform her friends and the public that she has just published an Astrological DO DO DO THE BEST AND OHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES, in gold, silver, and steel frames, at the OPTICAL STAND in L. A. CIVILE'S STORE, 431 South Main street, 5 doors above Fifth

JACOB ANTHONY & CO.,

Foreign and Domestic Liquors And Manufacturers of No.33 Fourth st., bet. Main and Water.

> JUST RECEIVED: Ladies' Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, Fluted and plain Ribbons, Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Braids, Also Fancy Steel and Jet Tucking Combs.

332 Jefferson st., opposite U. S. Hotel. Notice to the Creditors of F. G. Mur-



Corner Fourth and Main sts., Louisville, Ky. HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE LARGE AND COMFORTABLE HOTEL FOR A TERM OF YEARS, it is now being thoroughly repaired. The outside is to be painted in the best manner. The interior is being painted and papered throughout. New carpets, linens, and furniture have been added to 'his already well-inrished house. Entirely new hair mattresses will be placed in every rown. The location s the most central of any Hotel in the city, being convenient to the railroad telegraph and express offices, banks, post-office, and places of amusement, and within one square of the principal steamboat landing. This Hotel offers every nducement to persons either travelling for business or pleasure.

(M. METCALF, Proprietor, Late of Spencer House, Cincinnat

Refined Coal and Carbon Oil, Lubricating Oil and Benzole, Lamps and Chandeliers of all atyles, for every use and place, with all the Fixtures and Appurtenances of the Oil and Lamp trade for dealers and consumers. U. B. EVARTS, No. 219 Fourth street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

CARTER & BROTHER, Corner Main and Sixth streets, Louisville, Ky. WE HAVE NOW AND WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP ON HAND A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED as they can be bought in this market.

CARTER & BROTHER. WM.SKENE&CO

Refined Carbon Oil, Refined Coal Oil, Extra Lard Oil, Lubricating Petroleum, Benzole and Naptha, Car and Axle Grease, Paint Dryer, Coal and Carbon Oil and Lamps of every description, Wicks, Shades, Chimneys, Globes, Brushes, Lamp Trimmings, &o.

WAREHOUSE AND STORE ON BULLITT STREET.

TOARBON AND COAL OIL WORKS CORNER SIXTEENTH AND HIGH STREETS.

TARLARD OIL AND LAMP FACTORY ON BULLITT, BETWEEN MAIN AND WATER.

may?

BUSINESS CARDS. AMES HABLAN, JB. JOHN M. HABLAN

HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY., WILL PRACTICE LAW IN THE COURT OF Appeals, in the Federal Courts hold en at Frank Appeals, in the Federal Courts hold on at Frank-ort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit courts of Franklin, Henry, Owen, Shelby, Woodford, fercer, and Anderson.

Special attention given to the collection of claims, they will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the naettled law business of James Harlan, deceased. Correspondence in reference to that business is re-quested.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS Fine Bourbon & Rye Whiskeys, 35 and 37 Broad street,

BREITHAUPT & WILSON, Importers COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 27 Beaver st., New York. Best attention given to consignments of Domes-c Produce. m17 d2m

HOLYOKE & ROGERS, General Commission Merchants TOBACCO FACTORS,

169 WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

N. E. MILTON & CO., of Louisville, are our Agents, and will make advances on consignments to our address.

N. E. MILTON & CO., Produce and Provision Brokers COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

JOHN H. GRIFFITH, COMMISSION MERCHANT. Feed, Produce, Grain, Flour, &c., No. 319 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Commission Merchant, BUTTER, CHEESE, and WEST-ERN PRODUCE, No. 314 Main, between Third and Fourth streets, north side, nearly opposite Bank of Louisville.

CASH PAID FOR FEATHERS, LARD, WHITE Beans, Dried Fruits, Ginseng, and Beeswax.

Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled. LOUISVILLE PETERS & MACDONALD, Proprie

LOUISVILLE, KY.

LOUISVILLE, LINTELS, KY.

WINDOW-SILLS, LINTELS, &c.

MONUMENTS, VAULTS, MANTLES, MARBLE
SLABS, &c., made to order.

With steam power and other laber-saving machinery we are enabled to do work cheeper and in shorter time
than any other establishment of the kind in the West.

For specimens of our workmanship we most respectfully ask an inspection of the spacious buildings of
John Simm, Esq., Joseph Petersch, Esq., and B. J.

Adams, Esq.

D. C. BETTISON'S Photograph Gallery,

Main street, below Second,

W. WYATT, UNDERTAKER, Improved Metal Burial Cases

PURE BOURBON AND RYE WHISKY,

phy.

PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST F. G. MURPHY are hereby notified to file the same before me by the 20th day of July next.

WILLIAM JOHNSON,
Assignee of F. G. Murphy.
Bardstewn, April 16, 1863—d3m* OUNTRY BUTCHERS and DEALERS IN HIDES and TALLOW and GREASE will do well to call n us bofore selling. We will at all times give the fighest cash market price.

HOLT & TAYLOR, 111 Main st. WOULD DO WELL TO CALL AT J. L. DEP.
WOULD BO WELL TO CALL AT J. L. DEP.
PEN'S, northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets, where they can find a choice assortment of DRESS and FATIGUE SUITS either for Infantry or Cavalry ready made, or by leaving their measure can have a suit made in a short time and in the best style at a reasonable price. He has also a large assortment of FURNISHING GOODS.

The Process (Lincoln) Sl. Chine Solvery and Emanci-Continuation of Life, Death, and Futurity. \$1.50. Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity. \$1 U. S. OFFICERS IN WANT OF MIL-

PORK AND LARD.—
50 bbls Mess Pork,
25 tierces Leaf Lard, in store and for sale by
JOHN H. GRIFFITH,
a27 No. 312 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth

BUSINESS CARDS. OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR (Successors to Jos. Robb). DEALERS IN PITTSBURG AND PEYTONA CANNEL COAL,

POMEROY COAL. OBDERS FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE (OALS respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the

CAMP EQUIPAGE. AM PREPARED TO FURNISH REGIMENTS or Companies with Camp Stoves, Camp Kettlee, Plates, Army Cups, Knives and Forks, Speons, Canteens, Mess Pans, Cots, Camp Stools, &c., on short natice, 32 bl25itl Fourth st., near National Hotel.

Officers' Camp Chest. ol2 b22&jtf Fourth st., near Nat J. HINZEN.



Market st., north side, bet, Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENSWARE, SPUN COTTON AND BACON. COAL OIL AND LAMPS, GREEN APPLES & DRIED FRUITS.

TINWARE, &o. W. H. CRUTCHER, Ag't. NOTICE.

R. ATKINSON, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WILL be succeed to the business formerly done by as in this city. We recommend him to patrons of formerly

New York, Sept. 24, 1862. THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A COM-MISSION HOUSE and Las taken the office No. 65 Exchange Piace, formerly occupied by HEWITT & CO. O.W. THOMAS & CO., of Louisville, are my agents in the West, and will make advances on consignments. New York, Sept. 24, 1862. FILL YOUR ALBUMS

Cartes de Visite

Generals.

P. S. —Persons from a distance can by enclosing one dollar to our address by mail receive five pictures of any person or persons among our collection.

Marls dtf WEBSTER'S GALLEBY.

T. W. MEAD Heren Banilings. Benge & Vannitas. Verandahs, Fire and Burglar Proof Safesi

fron Jails, &c., Green street, epposite Custom-House, LOUISVILLE. KY. CARPETS! CARPETS

J. G. MATHERS No. 819 Main st., ADJOINING BANK OF LOUISVILLE HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WHITE AND CHECK MATTING hand, which was bought previous to the recent large vance, and which can be sold lower than the same goods can now be purchased in the Eastern marks Come, one—come, all.

The above stock comprises some \$40,000 yards of Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets Also in store a large and desirable lot of Shades, Loc

and Nottingham Curtains, Damask and Satin DeLainer in fact everything in the way of Steamboat and House APPLE, CIDER, & WINE VINEGAR, | CITY HOTEL, BOWLING GREEN, KY I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTEN-tion of my former patrons and the travelling com-munity to the fact that the above-named house is the most convenient to the railroad and steamboat landng.
In contains every convenience for the comfort of my astrons. The sleeping-rooms are large and well-ven-citated, and my table is always supplied with the best ne market affords. In fact it is not excelled by any Hotel in the Green

Louisville and Nashville Railroad. T SHOULD BE UNDERSTOOD BY THOSE WHO have business transactions with the Company that the administration of the Beard is divided into two List of New Books at Civill's, 421 Main st

elves as possessing the very highest type of ivilization; as pre-eminent in all the qualities of making themselves independent. Even if making themselves independent in all the collinary in the collinary in